The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MAY 25, 1878. In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

OUR STANDARD BEARERS

Andrew H. Dill of Union, for Governor,

Henry P. Ross of Montgomery, for Judge of the Supreme Court,

John Fertig of Crawford, for Lieutenant Governor, and

J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

A Platform From Which Nothing Could be Taken, and

To Which Nothing Could be Added to Make it Stronger or Better.

The Convention After a Fair Fight and a Strong Fight Winds Up in Harmony.

Everybody Submits to the Will of the Majority, and a Strong Support Accorded the Ticket.

The State Democratic Convention held three sessions yesterday, but accomplished nothing beyond effecting a temporary organization. Early in the day a dispute arose over an innovation of Captain McClelland, Chairman of the State Committee, who wanted the names of delegates called without the formality of calling districts to receive notices of contests. This movement was promptly defeated and the temporary organization was effected by the election of Hon. R. Milton Speer of Huntingdon, the champion of Senator Dill's friends, over Hon. Wm. L. Scott of Erie, the standard bearer of the "field." The vote was one hundred and twenty-two to ninety-nine in Mr. Speer's favor.

The appointment of committees followed, and all day long the Convention was kept waiting on the report of the Committee on Credentials. At eight o'clock in the evening word came to the Chairman that the Committee could not report before ten o'clock, and the Convention adjourned until nine o'clock this morning on motion of ex-Senator Buckalew. All committee work has been accomplished now, however, and the Convention will get down to solid work at once upon reassembling. Mr. Buckalew will be permanent Chairman.

MORNING SESSION.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS—CALLED TO ORDER.

At ten minutes after ten o'clock the Eighteenth Regiment band, which had been assigned a place in the right hand corner of the gallery, struck up a lively tune. By this time most of the delegates had taken their seats and the main auditorium was well filled. The spirited music of the band seemed to put everybody in a good humor, as well as to serve as a warning that the managers were getting ready for the opening formalities. At twenty minutes after ten o'clock Hon. WM. McCLELLAND, Chairman of the State Committee, rapped his gavel, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the space about the railing in front of the orchestra, and announced that he had called upon Rev. D. X. Junkin, D D., of New Castle, Lawrence county, to open the proceedings with prayer.

PRAYER OF REV. DR. JUNKIN.

The venerable clergyman stepped to the front of the stage and, with outstretched arms, called upon those present to join in devotions. The audience in all parts of the house arose to their feet as one man, and Dr. Junkin delivered the following:

Almighty, all-wise and infinitely beneficent Jehovah! Creator, Sustainer, Benefactor and Governor of all, Thou reignest in the armies of Heaven, and amongst the inhabitants of the earth; and thou hast a right to reign, for of Thee and to Thee and for Thee are all things. All glory to Thy holy name, from whom all glories are!

In the name of Him whom thou always hearest, we humbly beseech Thee to be present with this Convention as a spirit of wisdom, harmony, forbearance and freedom. Assembled as the representatives of a large portion of the people of this great Commonwealth, avowedly to devise measures for the public good: wilt Thou give unto every member of this Convention that guidance which will lead to the avowal of *such principles*, and the *nomination* of such men, as, if approved by the people, will advance the interests of the Commonwealth, the prosperity of her people, the honor and union of the great nation of which we form a part, and the glory of Thy Holy name? May wisdom, harmony and patriotism mark all their councils, and may they do that which is "right in the sight of the Lord."

Accept of our hearty thanks for all that is glorious in the past history of our country, for the achievement of our independence, for the free institutions under which we rejoice, and for the great prosperity which, as a people, we have enjoyed. And may these institutions of regulated liberty be transmitted, undimmed and unimpaired, to the latest posterity; and may they endure until the last tick of time shall bury all the empires of earth, in the ruins of the final day.

We ask Thee to forgive our sins, and to grant a gracious answer to our prayers, for the sake of Christ, Thy glorious Son. Amen.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.

After another tune by the band Capt. McCLELLAND announced the following list of appointments:

SECRETARIES—Messrs. Wm. M. Singerly, T. Brent Swearingen, Wm. F. McCully, E. Mc Conkey, Sol. Foster, Thomas F. Logan, W. Hayes Grier, W. C. Ersaine, Jos. K. Bogert, P. C. Hammer, S. A. Cosgrave, H. E. Davis, J. B. Lichty, Frank H. Crawford, S. W. Douglass, Frank S. Moore.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—James M. Taylor, E. Gordon, —— Gowan, J. H. Cooper, Wm. Dickson, —— O'Neill, S. R. Thompson, William E. Giles, Victor E. Pauline, —— Shim, W. C. Guffey, Frank J. Maguire.

DOORKEEPERS—John A. Hare, James Morris James Frost, Jacob Kannawaer, Thos. Fagan, James P. Lynch, John McLaughlin, Daniel L. Finerty, George Barclay, W. W. Eichbaum, David L. Bower, John Carle, Wm. A. Dale, Frank Blumer, Charles Butts, Harry F. Maloy, Michael Woods, T. A. Maher, William McNamara.

THE FIRST BREEZE.

W. M. KER, Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, here arose to announce that he had in his hands an affidavit from citizens of Philadelphia—

Chairman McCLELLAND—I have nothing to do with that.

MALCOLM HAY, of Allegheny—Mr. Chairman, I desire to know why the ordinary custom—

WM. A. WALLACE—Order. I call the gentleman to order. (Cries of "Order," "Order.")

Chairman McCLELLAND—There is nothing in order but the calling of the roll.

TILT BETWEEN HAY AND M'CLELLAND.

Mr. HAY—The *bona fide* law of the party for twenty years is that the roll shall be called, but that no person whose seat is contested shall be allowed to vote until after the question of his eligibility is settled.

Secretary SINGERLY attempted to proceed with the roll call, but Mr. Hay again protested and continued to speak, though unheard, while the names of delegates were called.

Mr. HAY was finally recognized by the Chair, and spoke as follows—My only purpose is that this Convention shall be orderly and quiet. I am perfectly satisfied to have the roll of the districts called and the names of the delegates taken. We earnestly ask that the districts shall be called and the names of the delegates taken, together with those of contestants, and let them all put in their claims. There is no authority vested in the Chairman of the State Committee to prepare a roll of delegates.

THE CHAIRMAN'S POINTS.

Chairman McCLELLAND—The Chair believes that he has a right to make up a roll from his best sources of information.

Mr. HAY—It is a matter of simple importance. Why not follow the usual custom of the Convention, and thus assume no authority which has not heretofore been followed by the party?

Chairman McCLELLAND—The roll contains only the names of delegates whose elections have been certified to the Chairman. The intention is to settle the question of contests afterwards.

A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset—I move that the roll of districts be called.

Chairman McCLELLAND—If the gentleman will excuse me I will not entertain the motion. The Chair has no desire to do anything contrary to the wishes of the people.

Mr. HAY—Why not then conduct business in accordance with our wishes? (Cheers.)

A delegate—I move that the Secretary proceed to call the roll. (Hisses.)

Chairman McCLELLAND—The Secretary will proceed with the roll call. (Hisses.)

Secretary SINGERLY attempted to call the names and the attempt was followed by hisses and yells which drowned his voice. A delegate cried out "we want no Republican to call the roll."

A SUGGESTION FOR PEACE.

E. A. FOX, of Northampton—I would suggest that the districts be called and that the names be mentioned where there are contests. (Cheers and shouts of applause.)

D. V. HAYS of Venango—Mr. Chairman we have settled our own differences at home, and I think other delegates should do the same.

Mr. FOX here pressed his motion to call the names of delegates for districts where there are contests.

Dr. E. A. WOOD of Pittsburgh—I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, as a friend of mine, that you cannot run this Convention in this manner. The Cameron party has ruled the Republican Convention—

Chairman McCLELLAND rapped his gavel but Dr. Wood continued speaking. The Chairman continued rapping his gavel and delegates kept vigorously shouting.

STILL HOLDS THAT HE'S RIGHT.

Chairman McCLELLAND—I want to say that I firmly believe I have the right to make up a list of delegates from the certified copies of credentials. I do not wish to set up my will in opposition to the Convention, and I will therefore put the motion.

Senator ALLEN of Lycoming, sustained the Chairman of the State Committee in his way of making up the roll, arguing it was necessary they should have some point of commencement, and pledged himself that justice should be done in case of contests.

GEO. W. MILLER of Washington, argued the Chairman was clearly wrong in departing from the usages of the party, and asked him in the interest of peace and harmony to reconsider his action in constituting the roll by Senatorial districts alone.

Senator YERKES of Bucks—I desire to ask the gentleman who shall vote on this question? Now let us begin like men, let us begin in accordance with the usual custom of the Democratic party, let us begin by calling the names of delegates for whose election we have primary evidence. (Cheers of approval.)

Mr. ELLIS of Schuylkill, followed in a speech in behalf of Mr. Hay's point, which was also loudly cheered.

MORE DIFFICULTIES FORESEEN.

Chairman McCLELLAND—I claim the right to make up the roll from certified documents, but as I wish to do nothing in opposition to the will of the Convention, I was about to put the motion to those who assume to be delegates. But the difficulty will be that those who are not entitled to vote will do so.

A delegate—Take the vote by standing.

Chairman McCLELLAND—I will put the question and be governed in my decision by the majority. If I shall be overruled I shall act under it, but I shall still maintain that I had the right to make up the roll.

Mr. YERKES—I desire to ask if the Chairman has received notice of contests?

Chairman McCLELLAND—Yes, sir, he has.

A delegate—There are men outside of the orchestra circle who have as much right here as these on the stage.

Chairman McCLELLAND—I will now put the question. Will the gentleman state his motion again?

MR. HAY GAINS HIS POINT.

Mr. FOX of Northampton—My motion is that the roll be called by districts, and names of delegates shall be omitted in districts where there are contests.

Chairman McCLELLAND—You have heard the motion, all those in favor of the motion will please rise.

The vast majority of the delegates arose and the vote against the decision of the Chairman was received with tremendous shouts of approval.

THE CHAIMAN ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN—A NEW POINT.

Chairman McCLELLAND—I must confess that the decision of the Chairman has been overruled by nearly seven-eighths of the Convention. (Shouts and cheers.)

Mr. WALLACE of Clearfield—I am here in the interest of peace and harmony, but I want the motion just passed thoroughly understood.

Mr. YERKES of Bucks—I rise to a point of order. Did the motion provide that only contests shall be noted of which the Chairman has been notified?

Mr. FOX (who made the motion)—No; the motion included the contests also of which the Chairman has received no notice, as well as those of which he has been notified.

GOES A LITTLE FURTHER.

Chairman McCLELLAND—I will go a little further than the motion. Since it seems to be the will of three-fourths of the Convention that notices shall be received of all contests, I will rule that on the call of the roll the Secretaries shall make a note of all contests. Delegates may give notice of contests, and these, as well as those of which the Chairman has been officially notified, shall be considered.

AN APPEAL OUT OF PLACE.

Mr. YERKES—The Chair has no right to go further than the motion. He is deciding on a resolution of the Convention, and must adhere strictly to the meaning of the resolution. I appeal from the decision of the Chair. (Shouts, correct).

Chairman McCLELLAND—The Convention has not been organized, and, of course, there can be no appeal. I will recognize no appeal.

THE ROLL CALL.

The Secretary, Mr. SINGERLY, of Philadelphia commenced to call the roll under the resolution of Mr. FOX, first by Senatorial and then by Representative districts. Contests were announced as he proceeded, and at a very lively rate, when Philadelphia was reached. The roll was completed at half-past eleven o'clock, an hour and a half having been occupied in reaching a point which could have been attained in ten minutes, had the uniform practice of the party in making up the roll, been followed by the Chairman of the State Committee. This brought the Convention to the point of

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Senator WALLACE, of Clearfield, nominated Hon. R. MILTON SPEER, of Huntingdon county, which was seconded by Senator YERKES, of Bucks.

Mr. P. F DEVER, of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. WM. L. SCOTT, of Erie county, which was seconded by MALCOLM HAY, of Allegheny.

Before the Convention commenced voting Captain McClelland announced the places of meeting of the various Committees on Resolutions, Organizations, and Credentials. Then followed a little interlude in the way of a Philadelphia wrangle. The charge was made that Singerly and McGowan, in order to deprive a delegate of the right of voting on temporary organization, fixed up a contest, introduced a Philadelphia car driver as contestant and so killed the vote of the contestee in double quick time. Under the ruling of the Chair the move was effective. This little matter being disposed of, the Convention proceeded to vote *viva voce* for Temporary Chairman, very good order being maintained during the voting; but before the vote was announced there was another outbreak of Philadelphia rowdyism and blackguardism. A half a dozen or more delegates and contestants from that city, got into an altercation about their right to vote, on which they bandied the usual epithets. These fellows were the only disreputable element in the Convention, and did their best to disgrace it.

BALLOT ON TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Chairman McClelland announced the vote on Temporary Chairman as follows:

Wm. L Scott, received..... 99 votes
R. M. Speer, received..... 122 votes

Mr SPEER was declared elected Temporary Chairman of the Convention. The enthusiasm of his friends broke forth in the most tremendous cheering and applause. Hats were thrown in the air and enthusiastic yells rang through the hall. Senator Wallace was specially jubilant, and proposed three cheers for the elected. They were given with great heartiness. The other side bore their defeat bravely, although there were a few hisses from the galleries, which all along seemed to sympathize with the movement to break "the slate."

Mr. WM. L. SCOTT moved to make the election of Mr. Speer unanimous. This was seconded by Mr. Hay and Mr. Deven, of Philadelphia, and carried without dissent. The Chair requested Mr. Scott to escort Mr. Speer to the platform.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. SCOTT then conducted the Chairman elect to the chair and introduced him to the Convention, saying: "Gentlemen of the Convention—I have the honor and the pleasure to introduce, the Temporary Chairman of the Convention, the Hon. R. M. Speer."

Mr. SPEER was received with cheers. He acknowledged the compliment and said:

"Gentlemen—For the considerate kindness which you have done me in calling upon me to preside over the temporary organization of this Convention, I profoundly thank you. I am now ready to proceed with the further order of the body."

PERFECTING ORGANIZATION.

Senator YERKES then presented the following:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as applicable, govern the proceedings of this Convention.

The resolution was adopted.

E. A. FOX presented the following which was also adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Senatorial district be selected by the delegates from such district, as a Committee on Credentials, and that a similar committee, similarly constituted, be selected on Resolutions and on Permanent Organization; and that all resolutions relative to platform be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

H. M. NORTH, of Lancaster, presented the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the State Committee consist of one person from each Senatorial district, and that the delegates from the several Senatorial districts select and hand to the Clerk the name of one person to act as a member of said Committee.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The work of calling the list, in order that delegates could present the names of those whom they had selected for places on the different committees, occupied some time, and the work of the clerks in making out the list still further time. Following is the Committee on Organization, the figures standing for the Senatorial districts from which they hail.

1.	Hugh Collins.	26.	Wm. H. Dimmick.
2.	N. V. B. Stafford.	27.	Thomas Bower.
3.	John O'Neil.	28.	John Ash.
4.	John Dougherty.	29.	H. L. Donnelly.
5.	John Pritner.	30.	M. S. Cleary.
6.	T. F. Ellis.	31.	D. H. Sheloley.
7.	Wm. D. Kendrick.	32.	Robt. A. Bucher.
8.	Henj. F. Shibe.	33.	Wm. P. McNite.
9.	Wm. P. Ladomus.	34.	C. M. Bower.
10.	John E. Corcoran.	35.	M. A. Quartz.
11.	Geo. D. Schaeffer.	36.	Louis Saupp.
12.	John Linderman.	37.	S. B. Rutledge.
13.	J. B. Douglass.	38.	John Peterson.
14.	E. J. Collier.	39.	Israel Painter.
15.	Chas. Roadermel.	40.	Ferd. Laughead.
16.	James Kimmett.	41.	George Walter.
17.	Joseph Long.	42.	Chas. F. McKenna.
18.	F. J. Fox.	43.	C. O'Donnell.
19.	Chas. Hartshorn.	44.	Wm. H. Stoughton.
20.	Thos. F. Quigley.	45.	A. J. Bigley.
21.	Brice S. Blair.	46.	Tobias Hetchie.
22.	Chas. S. Deitrick.	47.	S. R. McGinnis.
23.	W. A. Park.	48.	John Tonkin.
24.	H. B. Martin.	49.	W. W. Lyle.
25.	Walter Sherwood.	50.	J. W. Grier.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Following is the Committee on Contested Seats:

1.	Hugh Forsyth.	26.	Eugene O'Neil.
2.	William M'Mullin.	27.	Wm. Elliott.
3.	James F. Clark.	28.	George Doran.
4.	Patrick F. Dever.	29.	James Ellis.
5.	John Pritner.	30.	John P. Colihan.
6.	John Monaghan.	31.	Sam'l B. Crawford.
7.	Chas. B. Joyce.	32.	J. Herman Busler.
8.	Frank M'Donough.	33.	H. M. White.
9.	William Worrall.	34.	Adam Hoy.
10.	Harman Yerkes,	35.	Wm. C. Bayley.
11.	Geo. W. Kershner.	36.	Alex. H. Coffroth.
12.	Charles H. Palmer.	37.	John Hastings.
13.	W. U. Hensel.	38.	J. H. Cochran
14.	H. M. North.	39.	John Gulley.
15.	Wm. M. Lauman.	40.	T. B. Searight.
16.	George T. Gross.	41.	John Gilpin.
17.	William Gassert.	42.	Malcolm Hay.
18.	Robert E. James.	43.	Chas. F. Anderson.
19.	Joseph B. Baker.	44.	Wm. T. Taylor.
20.	Thos. F. Quigley.	45.	Jas. W. Patterson.
21.	M. W. Morris.	46.	Chas. B. Hurst.
22.	John D. Biddis.	47.	P. J. Pierce.
23.	Stephen Wilbur.	48.	Wm. M'Nair.
24.	B. Rush Jackson.	49.	R. H. Arbuckle.
25.	R. B. Smith.	50.	Wm. K. Bole.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Following is the Committee on Resolutions:

1.	James Hagan.	26.	Thomas J. Ham.
2.	J. Barghey.	27.	R. B. Barber.
3.	M. Doran.	28.	John Blackford.
4.	Henry Donahue.	29.	Geo. A. Kaercher.
5.	John Pritner.	30.	Wm. A. Marr.
6.	J. McBride.	31.	Andrew Reed.
7.	John W. Lynch.	32.	Wm. M'Sherry.
8.	Daniel Cossin.	33	Calvin M. Duncan.
9.	Thomas Ryan.	34.	Wm. A Wallace.
10.	Alfred Johnson.	35.	Rowan Clarke.
11.	Daniel D. Lerch.	36.	H. S. Wishart.
12.	George W. Rogers.	37.	Jos. M. Thompson.
13.	Jas. J. M'Sparran.	38.	J. K. P. Hall.
14.	Wm. Patton.	39.	H. P. Laird.
15	Charles A. Bigler.	40.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
16.	Edwin Albright.	41.	Frank M. Eastman.
17.	Dan'l G. Thompson.	42.	Jas. H. M'Creary.
18.	Josiah Cole.	43.	Charles Beevan.
19.	Sam'l Greenwood.	44.	Jas. F. M'Mullen.
20.	A. B. Dunning.	45.	E. A. Wood.
21.	Geo. R. Bedford.	46.	Findley Patterson.
22.	Joseph Lynn.	47.	George D. Herbert.
23.	O. F. Wolcott.	48.	D. A. Hays.
24.	John G. Freeze.	49.	D. M. Hutchinson.
25.	E. H. Mosher.	50.	Frank B. Guthrie.

Mr. MCNAR, of Venango, offered the following, which, under the resolutions above given, went to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Seventh section of the Seventeenth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise; and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager or employe thereof shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power," is wise and just, and in behalf of the mining, manufacturing, agricultural and producing interests of the State we demand its enforcement according to its letter and spirit by such legislation as shall make discrimination in freights and privileges, and rebates and drawbacks by transportation companies an impossibility under the law.

ADJOURNMENT.

In several cases objections were raised to the names suggested for committees. Mr. Ker of Philadelphia, particularly objected to the appointment of Frank McDonough from the Eighth district. Several members pressed the claims of Mr. McDonough, and the Chairman decided that his name should go on the list. Mr. Ker then moved that the district be left blank on that Committee, but this motion was defeated.

A delegate had previously moved that when the Convention adjourn it do so to meet again at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the motion prevailed. After the announcement of the committees, however, this was amended so that the Convention would meet at four, instead of three o'clock. Announcement was made as to where the committees would meet, and then, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS.

At four o'clock the Convention reassembled with Mr. Speer in the chair. Word was received that the Committee on Contested Seats could not report before eight o'clock, and the Committee adjourned until that hour. Upon reassembling another message was received that the Committee could not report until ten o'clock, and the Convention then adjourned until nine o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The State Democratic Convention completed its work yesterday, by nominating Hon. Andrew H. Dill of Union county for Governor; Hon. Henry P. Ross of Montgomery for Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. John S. Fertig of Crawford for Lieutenant Governor, and J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Mr. Dill was nominated, after a hard fight, on the third ballot by a vote of one hundred and thirty-six, eleven more than necessary; Judge Ross was nominated on first ballot, Senator Fertig on third and J. Simpson Africa on first. Mr Hopkins was second highest on the list at each ballot, eighty-nine being his highest vote. The platform adopted covers all the questions of the day and is sound in principle.

The Convention was the largest ever held in the State, was one of the most enthusiastic and at the same time most orderly and perhaps was never excelled in the intelligence of its representatives. Though the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination was warm and earnest, the whole submitted to the will of the majority and the body adjourned in good order and excellent spirits. The attendance was as large as on the day previous, but the order was somewhat better. Ex-Senator Buckalew displayed the happy tact of preserving order, and at the same time keeping everybody in a good humor. There was none of the dictatorial spirit in his demands for order and while he compelled everybody to act orderly and decently, but few realized at the time that he was doing so.

A detailed report of the proceedings is given below including the text of the platform, an analysis of the vote for Governor, the speech of Senator Dill, sketches of the nominees, names and postoffice address of members of the new State Central Committee, and the verdict of Democrats, Republicans and Nationals on the ticket:

At a few minutes after nine o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Hon. R. Milton Speer, temporary chairman.

Wm. Staley was substituted as a delegate from Montgomery county in place of C. H. Palmer.

Lev. McQuiston of Butler county, was substituted in place of George Walters, but Mr. Walters was afterwards put back.

The Chair requested that all smoking should be discontinued in the hall, and further urged order on the floor and in the galleries, in order that what we do here may be well and orderly done. He recognized as entitled to the floor Mr. W. R. Bole of Crawford county, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who presented the following report, which was read by the Secretary:

The Committee on Contested Seats reports in favor of the admission of the following delegates:

SENATORIAL—Second district, Cornelius Haggarty. Fifth, Wm. V. McGrath. Sixth, James H. Clarke. Twentieth, John F. Connelly.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES—Montour, W. S. Baker. Philadelphia—First district, Jos. M. Carlin, John A. Clark. Second, James M. Cunningham. Fifth, George M. Dallas. Sixth, Robert J. Barr. Seventh, Maxwell Stevenson, Owen McCarthy. Ninth, Judah Isaacs. Fifteenth, Thos. E. Jaskill, Hugh Campbell, E. B. McCormick. Eighteenth, John Hamplet. Twentieth, Michael Dornan. Twenty-sixth, John S. Gibbons. Schuylkill—Third district, Michael Heard. Fourth, J. A. Randall. Luzerne—Fifth district, A. A. Chase.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. R. BOLE, Chairman.

The report was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. C. F. McKENNA of Allegheny, from the Committee on Permanent Organization presented a report naming Hon Charles R. Buckalew of Columbia, as President, representatives from Senatorial districts as Vice Presidents, and continuing the other temporary officers as permanent.

The report was unanimously agreed to. The announcement of the name of CHAS. R. BUCKALEW as Permanent Chairman was received with great applause. The Chair designated Senator Wallace and Geo. M Dallas as a committee to conduct Mr. Buckalew to the Chair. The appearance of the trio on the platform was greeted with hearty cheering.

Mr. Chairman SPEER said: "Gentlemen, thanking you for your courtesy, I step down and out."

Mr. WALLACE said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, I have the pleasure of introducing your permanent presiding officer, Hon Charles R. Buckalew of Columbia county." (Cheers.)

Mr. BUCKALEW said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you very sincerely for this evidence of continued confidence from the Democratic party of my native State.

The duties of this place I shall endeavor to perform with fidelity. I invoke for your proceedings perfect order, and courtesy and harmony among yourselves. Those present not members of the Convention are requested to preserve order and decorum, to respect the Convention and to respect themselves.

During the heat of nominations many things are said which are afterwards matter of regret. Criticism at such time is not sparing of censure upon the past motives and conduct of men who are proposed for nomination. It gives me pleasure to say that the men whose names are sent up to us for consideration are honorable and fit for the places for which they have been named. Let us treat them fairly, and now and hereafter, let us all act like men engaged in a common purpose, and who are actuated by manly and proper motives. Then, "like a band of brothers joined, peace and safety we shall find."

Gentlemen, our party exists because it is necessary. It is devoted to sound Constitutional principles, to honest Government, and to a policy that will secure the equal rights of all the people. It is opposed to communism on the one hand and to monopoly on the other; and it is in favor of good money in sufficient amount for common wants and common use; to cheap Government in order that labor may be lightly burdened; and of honest elections honestly returned in order that the integrity of our Republican system may be maintained.

As I know that you are anxious to go on with your work, I shall not delay you by a speech. Let us perform our duties with diligence and fidelity, form a ticket of good men, and submit it to the people with confidence that it will be supported and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Senator ALLEN of Lycoming, offered a resolution declaring the business of the Convention should be in the following order:

First—Report of the Committe on Resolutions.

Second—Nomination of a candidate for Governor.

Third—Candidate for Supreme Judge.

Fourth—Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Fifth—Candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. SOWDEN of Lehigh, moved an amendment nominating Lieutenant-Governor after Governor, and placing the nomination of Supreme Judge after Secretary of Internal Affairs, or last on the list. Mr. Sowden supported his amendment saying this was the first time in the history of the State, a Democratic Convention had been called on to nominate at the same time candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and it was important, as we would probably establish a precedent for all time, that the right course should be taken. He argued as the executive officers under the laws of the State were voted for on a ticket labelled "State officers," and the Judges on a ticket labelled "Judiciary," we should maintain the distinction in our nominations. The other course gave opportunities for trading on the Judge, and was therefore calculated to corrupt our politics as well as judiciary. Let us not be always clamoring for honesty, but do our part as men to make our politics honest. He cited the trading on Judge in the recent National and Republican Conventions, whereby the Chief Justice—that honest and able jurist—(great cheering)—was stricken down. He hoped in conclusion we would establish a precedent of which we would never be ashamed.

Mr. ALLEN of Lycoming, said in this resolution he only had in view, in naming the order of nominations, the importance of the officers to be nominated, and he thought his plan was right. The Supreme Judge was next in importance to Governor, and that was the whole idea he had in view in suggesting the Judge should be nominated after Governor.

Mr. SCOTT of Erie, asked whether or not a postal card, signed by the Chairman of the State Committee, had not been circulated, stating that nominations would be made in the order named by Senator Allen's resolution.

Mr. SOWDEN—If the gentleman from Lycoming is in earnest about the Supreme Judgeship being placed next to the Governor, why not go farther and place it higher—above and before the Governor, if necessary, and not make it a matter of bargain and sale by mixing the nomination up with the minor offices. Keep our Supreme Judges distinct from political arrangements in the State Conventions about minor offices.

Mr. PEALE, of Clinton, hoped his friend Sowden, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, would restrain his desire to get a vote on that office, and allow the Convention to vote in the manner indicated by Mr. Allen's resolution.

President BUCKALEW put the question, and there was doubt; then there was a division and greater doubt. Then the yeas and nays were called and the clerks couldn't agree on their tallies.

Mr. COFFROTH—Does the difference change the result?

President BUCKALEW—One Secretary says it will change the result, and the Chair will not take the responsibility of deciding. The clerks will call the roll again.

This time the vote stood—yeas (for Mr. Sowden's amendment) 121; nays 125, and the amendment was defeated.

Mr. Sowden then moved to again amend the report by nominating the Judge of the Supreme Court first, thus making it pre-eminent by leading the ticket. (Cries of dissent.) The amendment was voted down and the resolution of Mr. Allen, adopted.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

President BUCKALEW announced that under that resolution he would first recognize the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Wallace. Mr. Wallace rose in his seat but there were cries he should go to the stage, where he received quite an ovation from the audience.

Mr. Wallace said the report he would present had been agreed to by a very nearly unanimous vote of the Committee, representing every Senatorial district of the State. He then read the resolutions, as follows:

The Platform.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare:

That the Republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and want that now exist; it has had control of the legislation of the country, and has enacted and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many; its system of finance has been one of favor to moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest, and of remorseless contractions which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor; its present hold upon the Federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery; its laws are unjust and its practices immoral, they distress the people and destroy their substance. The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy, and the dethronement of those in power.

And we resolve—That further contraction of the volume of the United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received. Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith are just bases for paper circulation. The close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people through National banks tends to monopoly and centralization; but, in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security of the note holder and protection of the capital invested should be provided for. Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon, and equal responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufacture should be encouraged, so that steady employment and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate returns for its use belong to capital. Violence or breaking of order, in support of the real or supposed rights of either, should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party, by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff upon bituminous coal from $1 25 to 75 cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wools, metals, paper, glass leather and all manufactures of each of them, ten per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be reserved as homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home, and the bonds representing it ought to be of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the Electoral frauds of 1876 should be made; fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The Republican party controlling the legislation of the State, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the New Constitution; among other things, it has neglected and refused to compel the acceptance of all of its provisions by the corporations of the State; to prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for the transportation of freight and passengers, and without abatement or drawback to any; to give to all equal means for transporting the raw material of the State in such manner and to such points as they may prefer; and to publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept.

The Republican party creates new offices and adds enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery, its administration of the State Government grows more expensive with each year of its rule. Legislation has been directed by Republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the Republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta, whose decrees are accepted as the irreversible mandates of absolute hereditary power.

We denounce these methods, these measures, and these men, as unworthy the support of an honest and a free people, and we invite all, of every shade of political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the Commonwealth from their hateful rule.

The reading of the platform was received with great enthusiasm. The immense audience listened intently to each proposition as it fell with the clear and cutting elocution of the Clearfield Senator. The hall at this time was densely crowded. There was no mistake, the platform struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the assemblage. The reference to the Presidential frauds was received with round after round of applause, but this fell off a little when the passage was reached that no attack was contemplated on Mr. Hayes' title. Still this was roundly cheered.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

President BUCKALEW suggested that the next business in order was the presentation of names for nomination as Governor.

Gen. COFFROTH of Somerset, presented the name of Hon. Andrew H. Dill of Union county.

Mr. GEO. W. MILLER of Washington, presented the name of James H. Hopkins. (Loud cheers in the gallery). Mr. Miller briefly eulogized Mr. Hopkins, believing him to be a special power in the western part of the State.

Mr. MALCOLM HAY seconded the nomination of Mr. Hopkins, and said he was the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Allegheny county.

Senator ALLEN of Lycoming, seconded the nomination of Andrew H. Dill, with conviction that he was the man for the hour. He came from the home of Mr. Dill, knew his strength, and knew that that strength with the people would carry him through the campaign. He alluded to Mr. Dill's election to the Legislature in 1869 in a strong Republican district; said that in a year's service he had made such an impression on his people that in 1870 he was nominated for the Senate and elected, and again in 1873. He was a man who, against all odds, had always been victorious, and was the man for the hour now.

Mr. P. F. DEVER of Philadelphia, presented the name of a man who had already been in public office in this Commonwealth; who had served the people with unswerving fidelity; a man who had gone to the front with bravery and ability, and served his country in time of war, and a man who was a sound Democrat. He referred to General William McCandless, the leader of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who carried with him the scars on his body, which were the evidence of his patriotism.

Mr. GEORGE M. DALLAS of Philadelphia, seconded the nomination of General McCandless.

Mr. WILBER of Bradford county, presented the name of Victor E. Piollet.

Mr. AULL of York, nominated Hon. Levi Maish of York.

Mr. GREENWOOD of Chester, nominated Robert E. Monaghan of Chester.

JOSEPH THOMPSON of Indiana, presented the name of Geo. A. Jenks of Jefferson county, whom he characterized as one of the "greatest lawyers of his age." His name, if nominated, would sweep over Pennsylvania.

R. B. BROWN of Clarion, seconded the nomination of Geo. A. Jenks. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to criticize the Republican platform, and said it was a lie. He wanted a man nominated by this Convention who was not tainted with affiliation with the State ring.

Mr. R. MILTON SPEER said he cordially endorsed every word that had been said in favor of other candidates, but he wanted to say one word in reply to Mr. Brown of Clarion. Everybody, he said, knew that the oil interest was a great one in this State. He then spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Dill, a man who had pronounced himself against monopolies and discriminirtion, and was the special friend and advocate of the oil interests in the State Convention. Dill might be defeated, but the Convention should do him justice.

Mr. McNAIR of Venango, rose to second the nomination of Mr. Hopkins, and read a telegraphic dispatch from the oil regions, signed by numerous oil men urging the nomination of Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. CONNELLY of Luzerne, advocated the claims of Gen. Wm. McCandless, and made a brief speech.

Mr. CALVIN M. DUNCAN of Franklin, made a speech for Mr. Dill.

Mr. HAYS of Venango, in a short speech, assured the Convention that no man would poll a larger vote in the oil regions than Andrew H. Dill.

A delegate seconded the nomination of Robert E. Monaghan.

Mr. ISAAC HUGHES of Somerset, presented the name of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of York.

VOTING FOR GOVERNOR.

This exhausted the eulogistic oratory, and the Convention settled itself down for a ballot for Governor.

Mr. BROW

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, when asked a while ago to give a recitation for the benefit of a clergyman in Detroit, refused, saying, it is reported, that the members of his profession owed nothing to the clergy.

SAYS ZACK TO CHANDLER.

One of the mysteries which the Baltimore *Gazette* hopes the Florida and Louisiana investigations the Radicals are opposing, will clear up, is the batch of cipher telegrams that passed between the visiting statesman, Hon. W. E. CHANDLER and Hon. ZACH. CHANDLER, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, during the negotiations for the electoral fraud. The anxiety which the Republicans show to investigate the scanty batch of telegrams between New York and Oregon is strange when there is so much more nutriment to be gotten out of these. Mr. CONKLING said that the evidence in the Louisiana case was sufficient to "sink the present administration to the lowest depths of infamy;" now what *must* he think of this batch of clandestine correspondence in the Florida case:

TALLA., 13.—*W. A. Clancy, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:* Florida swarming with prominent Democrats. Send some Republican lawyers and eminent men. Send Jones to E. A. Rollins, Philadelphia. Have Arthur William warm. Men acting cold.
W. E. CHANDLER.

WASHINGTON, 13.—*Hon. W. E. Chandler, Tallahassee, Fla:* Dispatch received. Jones gone to Philada barney all along the line—sea safe cotton high stiffen oranges men coming. Z. CHANDLER, Chmn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15.—*Hon. W. E. Chandler:* Cook and others leave to-night. Robinson will accompany Jones if necessary. Cotton high. Doctors plenty. You must not leave.
Z. CHANDLER, Chmn.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—*Hon. W. E. Chandler:* Cotton high. Robinson in Philadelphia. Smith went with Jones to Florida. Z. CHANDLER.

TALLAHASSEE, November 27. — Z *Chandler, Washington, D. C.:* William Robinson in small cherries; probably shall not need him; apples about twenty; best to be ready for any emergency.
W. E. CHANDLER.

TALLAHASSEE, November 26.—*Gov. W P. Kellogg, New Orleans:* Cold reports here; doctors scarce; cotton fever spreading; raining here. Answer.
W. E. CHANDLER.

When Mr. W. E. CHANDLER arrived in Tallahassee he found that he needed some "Republican lawyers and eminent men," but he needed much more something "warm." "JONES" had to go to ROLLINS to procure warmth, because the men were "acting cold"—in other words the Returning Board wanted a certain amount of cash. It appears that Z CHANDLER immediately furnished the caloric, and directed "JONES" to go to Philadelphia, and "harney all along the line." We presume JONES did so. He credited W. E. CHANDLER with the statement that the "sea was safe," meaning that S. C. was safe through negotiations with CHAMBERLAIN, and "cotton high" in Louisiana through negotiations with PACKARD and WELLS. All that Mr. W. E. CHANDLER had to do was to "stiffen oranges," i. e., attend to the Florida Returning Board, and that troops were coming—but these of course are mere surmises. The solicitude, however, which visiting statesmen took in cotton, and the weather is well worthy of explanation. The Mr. CHANDLER, of Vermont, who says publicly that HAYES is a fraud, and the Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, who thinks so and declares it in private with much profanity, could easily explain these mysteries, and they really ought to do so. An enlightened public wants to know all about. "WILLIAM ROBINSON in small cherries."

BLOODY SHIRT TWADDLE.

The recent Republican Convention makes the following the corner-stone of its platform and expects to impose it upon the masses as a reality. We give it *verbatim:*

That we are now as ever exposed to the payment of claims from the National Treasury to those lately engaged in or sympathizing with the rebellion. No conqueror should be forced to pay indemnity to conquered, and the presentation of bills, demanding over three hundred million of dollars at the present session of the Democratic House is a warning to the country of the cost and danger of retaining in power a party whose chief aim is to make reprisals on the taxpayers for losses *which the crime of treason* brought upon the Southern people.

Now, the fourth section of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which cannot be changed by Congress, recites, "Neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but ALL *such debts, obligations and claims shall be illegal and void.*"

BOB INGERSOLL'S petition for the repeal of the law forbidding the transportation of obscene matter through the mails has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The Judiciary Committee should report solidly against such a petition, even if it does come from one of the leading men in the Republican party. Mr. INGERSOLL takes the ground that the law in question interferes with the "rights of man," but if he wants to champion the right of a lewd scoundrel to send dirty pictures and literature about the country through the Postoffice Department, he should exhibit his shamelessness on the platform where he lectures, by entering upon an open crusade against even common decency, and urge his point to his audiences—if they can stand the process.

WHEN RUSSELL ERRETT and JOHN CESSNA came to write a platform for the Republican party, they found themselves beneath the roof of DON CAMERON, and their feet under his mahogany. When they were confronted with the question of the hour, the financial problem, and it was determined to pass it over, as one too high to reach and too wide to straddle. The Greenback Labor party must feel highly complimented by this Bondholding, Railroad and Banking party which was afraid to express an opinion on this vital question. Perhaps Mr. HOYT may be able to point with pride to the fact during the canvass.

THE taxpayers of the town of Sunderland, England, do not appear to have relished General GRANT'S visit, as they are contesting in the Courts the payment of the £388 7s 6d, incurred in the banquetting the great dead-head. It is before the Court of Queen's Bench, London, and the judges, on the preliminary points, have decided the outlay was a misappropriation of the public funds. General GRANT should refund, or pay as he goes, or there will be suits of this character in half the towns of England. Congress might send over some of the Alabama award.

OUR Republican brethren are growing in profanity, and the religious convocations that are offering up prayers for the spiritual recovery of BOB INGERSOLL, should take in the whole range of Radical politicians. The profanity of THOMPSON of Butler, has filled the whole country with alarm, and here we have Collector RUTAN at it. "It is impossible," said he at Harrisburg, "this Convention should treat AGNEW so damned bad!" But it did.

"THEY manage things better in America," is the summing up of the *Tribune's* correspondent of the opening day at the French exhibition, mindful of the perfect order at Philadelphia, and relating the confusion at Paris. It is a good deal to have this said in the city of such admirable police arrangements (to say nothing of military show) as Paris boasts of.

FROM 1869 to 1870 naval appropriations foot up the enormous sum of $149,000,000, notwithstanding which, ROBESON, GRANT'S thieving Secretary of the Navy, pursued a regular system of fraud from the first. The committee having in charge the investigation of the affairs of the department recommend canceling $3,600,623 of fraudulent contracts.

THE election of delegates to the California Constitutional Convention—152 members will compose it—takes place on the 19th of June. The Convention itself will assemble at Sacramento on the 28th of September at noon, and the Constitution framed by them will be submitted to the people at a special election, to be held May 7, 1879.

THE election of two legislatures in New Hampshire this year has given rise to a question as to the proper one to elect the successor to Senator Wadleigh, whose term expires March 4, 1879. One legislature was elected in March last, and will meet in June. The federal law says that the Senator shall be elected by the legislature last chosen before the expiration of the term, and under ordinary circumstances the legislature elected last spring would fill the seat. But another legislature is to be elected in November next, and will meet in June, 1879, three months after Mr. Wadleigh's term expires. Mr. Wadleigh took the position before the late election that the legislature elected in November must choose his successor, but some of the Republicans, knowing they now have a sure thing are disposed to proceed to the election in June. Mr. Wadleigh has written a letter advising against this course, for the following, among other reasons:

The next Senate will be Democratic by from eight to twelve majority. It is absolutely certain that no Republican elected next June can get the seat if the Democrats elect a man next year. If we carry the legislature next year, we can elect a Senator then whose right to the seat will be beyond dispute. If we do not carry the legislature next year, we cannot get a Senator by electing now. The law is perfectly clear, as clear as language can make it, and both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate united in 1871 in putting a construction upon it which would prevent us from electing this year. It is absurd to suppose that they are going back on the law and on the precedents. * * * You will see that while it is absolutely certain that an election in 1879 will be good, and absolutely certain that an election in 1878 will not be good, it is by no means certain that the election of the same man by both legislatures will be good, and quite likely that an attempt to elect in 1878 will involve us in quarrels and difficulties.

A LARGER area of grain will be harvested in the Southern States this spring and summer than at any harvest season since 1865. In Virginia, where wheat is one of the principal cash-producing crops, the farmers, hoping thereby to put money in their purses, speculated upon the probabilities of a free fight among the European nations by sowing all their available lands in wheat, in some instances reducing the acreage of tobacco. In view of a possible row on the other side of the Atlantic the planters in the cotton States have also considerably increased their planting of corn and small grain for home use this year. In doing so they act mainly on the motto that "a penny savsd is a penny earned," for the high price of grain purchased for plantation use and the low price of cotton consequent upon a European war would operate disastrously upon the planters if caught unprepared for the emergency. With the exception of a little damage by hail storms in Virginia and some injury by rust further south, these crops are in the main ripening prosperously, so that the farmers down there have a prospect of uncomonly well filled granaries, while the colored laborers may look forward to a liberal supply of hog and hominy on which to make next year's crop.

THE market in China for American cotton goods was lost during the Civil War on account of the high cost at which the American goods were produced. In the last four years good progress has been made in recovering the ground then lost. The latest Shanghai trade circular states that there was a brisk demand for American drills, sheetings and jeans, while the British goods were neglected.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* has the interesting information that Messrs Russell, of China, have sent an agent to this country to visit the cotton mills, and make arrangements to procure here exclusively cloths of pure cotton of brands largely consumed in China, and hitherto obtained from England. The agent has found the machinery in our mills superior in many respects to that used in England, the help more intelligent, less of it required in this particular branch, and consequently, in the aggregate, cheaper; and, with the raw material at its low cost, he is sanguine of supplying China largely from our mills. In fact, he has already succeeded in having shirtings made satisfactory in organization, effect and cheapness. The effect of this new development of our export trade cannot fail to be very beneficial. China is a heavy customer.

A MUCH larger proportion of the legislation of Congress than is commonly supposed is based upon petitions and memorials. The Committee on Commerce, for instance, gets jurisdiction of almost all the improvement appropriations, which it recommends through the introduction of petitions, as it is very rarely the case that a member introduces a bill for an improvement of a creek or harbor in his district. So, too, the Committee on Pensions and Claims base a considerable portion of their reports to the House on petitions.

The number of petitions introduced in the House since the 15th of last October is 8,003, and were referred to committees as follows:

On military affairs	290	Currency	160
Commerce	501	Tariff	2,303
Naval affairs	68	Educat'n and labor	168
Postal affairs	465	Pacific railroads	188
Pensions	616	Taxation	198
Claims	1,355	Liquor traffic	187
Woman suffrage	500	Miscellaneous object	739
Patents	64	Banks	18

The number of petitions presented to Congress in the House of Representatives increases with remarkable rapidity every year. The average increase in each of the last three Congresses over its predecessor has been about 25 per cent.

JUDGE ALLISON, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, when discharging the long-sitting jury in the Ervin case, alluded to the fact that "as the law exists in Pennsylvania, it requires the unanimous agreement of twelve men to arrive at a verdict." "I think," he added, "it is very unfortunate that this is the law. I think that we are fast approaching a condition of things in Philadelphia and in all large cities that will compel a change in the law that will not be possible for one or two men to stand out against the conviction of the great majority of the jury, and thus prevent the proper consideration of cases. I think that this is a condition of things that ought not to be, but this is the law as it now exists, and if a single juror chooses to stand out in opposition to the eleven, or if two choose to stand out in opposition to ten, there is no power to compel them to coincide with those so largely against them in number." It seems to us Judge Allison has pretty sound views on this subject.

SAN FRANCISCO'S Communist leader, Kearney, met his match the other day in the person of an old Catholic Archbishop who had preached a sermon against Communism. Kearney called upon him to warn him that it would not be healthy for him to preach any more such sermons. The aged divine responded:

Mr. Kearney, I understand that you wish me to mind my own business. Very good; perhaps you know what my business is better than I do. But, Mr. Kearney, there is only one gentleman who is at present authorized to show me how to mind my business, and that is the Pope of Rome. Perhaps, Mr. Kearney, if you will write to him he will transfer that power to you. And now let me tell you a little story, Mr Kearney: I have lived here a great many years, and I know the temper of the people of California pretty well, and a long time ago, before you had come to America, I went to bed one night, leaving everything going on the city as usual. Well, Mr. Kearney, after a comfortable night's rest I arose and looked out of the window, and there in the street was a poor fellow hanging by the neck, quite dead, suspended from a lamp post. He was a poor fellow who did not know how to mind his own business, Mr. Kearney, and that was all. You mind your own business, Mr. Kearney, and I will mind mine. Good morning.

THE late Professor HENRY, in a letter accepting on behalf of himself and family the sum of $40,000, which has been raised for him as a gift, said:

"Permit me to say, in explanation of this, without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism, that I resolved at an early age to preserve my independence by never expending more than my income, and since I have been in public life I have studiously avoided accepting propositions which have been made to me to lend my name to the advocacy of any enterprises of a speculative character, or to accept the offered means which have been presented to me, for acquiring property, but which might compromise my independence in regard to public acts."

The Washington *Star*, speaking of the Professor's high sense of honor, says: "He is known to have received hundreds of propositions by which for the use of his name in the endorsement of mining and other projects, he could have made himself wealthy; but they uniformly met with prompt and indignant rejection, even where the schemes had a sufficient degree of merit to make them fair busines operations."

THE Clem murder case has long been a sensation in Indiana, and a new phase has been developed in it. William B. Walls, the Prosecuting Attorney at whose instance Mrs. Nancy E. Clem was liberated, after two trials for the murder of Jacob and Nancy Young, now confesses that Truman H. Palmer, the Judge who consented that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered in the case, was paid $1,000 to give such consent, and even insisted upon receiving the money in advance. The confession has created no little stir in Indiana, where the Clem murder trials are far from being forgotten. The murder of Jacob and Nancy Young was one of the most cold-blooded tragedies of the age, and if Wall's confession is true, the public have not heard the last of it.

THE Democrats of Perry county have nominated John A. Magee as their candidate for Congress. Perry county is a part of the Eighteenth Congressional district, which includes also the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon and Snyder. The district is now represented in Congress by the Hon. W. S. Stenger, who was elected by 15,301 votes against 15,232 for T. M. Mahon, Republican, Perry county giving 2,805 for Stenger and 2,680 for Mahon. Mr. Magee, who is editor of the *Perry County Democrat*, represented the old Fifteenth district, composed of Cumberland, Perry and York, in the Forty-third Congress.

IN Spain the lemon verbena is highly prized on account of its medicinal properties. The ladies carefully gather and dry its leaves for winter use. Five or six of the dried leaves are steeped in every cup of tea the Spanish lady drinks, and the added flavor is said to be delicious. The lemon verbena is used as a tonic for the stomach. A decoction of it made with hot water and sugar, and drank cold, morning and evening, is excellent for this purpose. It is said to prevent the nervousness caused by too much tea-drinking.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MR. JOHN HARBERTON is the father of another of "Helen's Babies."

THE Pope's physicians advise him not to live in the Vatican during the summer.

SENATOR GARLAND, of Arkansas, has been called home by the death of a son.

THERE are said to be 150 British Constables in New York watching the Fenians.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY is to be invited to deliver the Fourth of July address in Memphis, Tenn.

AN Indiana girl made $600 raising broomcorn, last year. That is better than raising broomsticks.

DR. DIO LEWIS is reported to be very ill with congestion of the brain and partial paralysis of the left side.

MRS. FLETCHER WEBSTER is about to build a new house on the site of the recently burned Webster Mansion at Marshfield.

JUDGE SWAYNE may soon retire from the Supreme Bench of the United States, and Stanley Matthews has an eye on the vacancy.

GENERAL GRANT was weighed at the Paris Exposition, last Sunday, and found that he had lost seventeen pounds on his Egyptian trip.

COUNT MOLTKE has just paid a visit to Copenhagen, his first since, nearly fifty years ago, he left the Danish service as a sub-lieutenant.

ACCORDING to the *Sun*, at the recent annual reunion of the Third Army Corps, "Gen. Sickles' denunciation of the *de facto* President was pointed and severe."

WHY Mrs. Don Cameron laughs: She got more presents than the Italian minister's bride. The latter only got $40,000 and Mrs. C. scooped in $100,000 worth.

SOME of the Republicans of the First district of Iowa are said to favor the sending of Hon. James Harlan to Congress. Moses McCold and John N. Irwin are also mentioned.

THOMAS ROWE, of New York, failed three years ago for $294,554. The estate has been wound up by the distribution of $1,500 among the creditors. How much did the lawyers get?

THERE are 55,592 colored children and 45,444 white children attending the public schools of South Carolina. Perhaps stalwart Republicans may find some food for profitable reflection in these figures.

OFFICE hours for listening to commercial travelers, 7 to 11; solicitors of church subscriptions, 11 to 1; book agents, 1 to 3, advertising men, stationery peddlers and insurance men, all day. Attend to your own business at night.

THE Washington *Post* believes that "If fifteen years ago General Banks had shot off his cannon as he now shoots off his mouth, he would not be pointed out by small boys as he walks along the streets as the Union Commissary General of the late Confederate army."

MARIO, the famous tenor, who was reported to be in a poverty-stricken condition some time ago, lives in Rome in splendid style. He recently refused $2,200 for the use of his windows, which overlooked the street down which Victor Emanuel's funeral procession was to pass.

AN effort was made in New Haven, Connecticut, a few nights ago, to prevent Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll from lecturing in the Opera House, on the ground that his discourse might partly neutralize the recent work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

THE marriage of Mr. Edward Balfour, second son of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Balfour, long a resident of New York, to Miss Hooper, of Boston, only daughter of the widow of Charles Sumner, is announced in the London *Court Circular* of May 14.

MURAT HALSTEAD of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has just returned from Paris, says that the exhibit made at the Exposition by the United States is disgraceful and disgusting. According to the irate editor, the principal business of Mr. McCormick is to attend to the innumerable commissioners who swarm over the country.

THE late New York millionaire, Charles Morgan, who in his life set an excellent example before business men, now in his death offers a good one to testators. It is reported that his will is only about four lines long, and that it bequeaths his property according to the laws of the State.

MISS MARY E. ROSS of Philadelphia, has presented to St. James Episcopal Church of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, an elegant memorial window, in memory of her great-grandfather, George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The window was made in England and is pronounced a capital work of art.

CAPTAIN CRAPO'S example of crossing the Atlantic in a dory is to be imitated by a lunatic named A. W. Andrews, of Beverly, Massachusetts, who is preparing to cross the big pond in a boat nineteen feet long and six feet seven inches wide. He thinks this a cheap way to visit the Paris Exhibition. He may find it a sure way to Davy Jones' Locker.

THE Forrest Home for Actors has been established sixteen months, and five professionals have availed themselves of its privileges. These are Mrs. Burrows, of New York, Mrs. Rhoda Wood, an English actress, later of California; George G. Spear, a Boston low comedian, Mr. Thoman, at one time a manager in California, and subsequently an actor in Philadelphia, and Wm. Lomas, well remembered on the Philadelphia boards. The average age of the inmates is sixty years.

IF the newspapers are to be believed, women are the coming journalists in this country. The leading editorial writer of the Chicago *Times* is said to be Mrs. Margaret Buchanan Sullivan. Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard is the literary and scientific writer of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mrs. J. B. Lyman edits the home department of the New York *Tribune*, and Middie Morgan is the cattle and stock reporter of the New York *Times*, rides a horse to perfection and makes admirable speeches at agricultural fairs.

M. JABLOCHKOFF, the inventor of the electric candle, is a Russian and in exile, but why it is not exactly known, but it is believed that in Russia he was connected with the engineer corps of the army. He has been in France for several years, busily engaged, since 1874, in perfecting his invention. M. Jablochkoff and his associates have built a vast manufactory in Paris, and have gone to work to turn out machines. After a good deal of study they have produced an electric candle which is simplicity itself, and which can be introduced anywhere.

[For The Post.]

A MOTHER'S RETROSPECT.

I sit alone in the twilight time,
The saddest hour that a heart can know;
When over the din of the world a chime
Comes back of the long ago.
I gaze with tears on each relic there,
That cradle sad in its emptiness,
That mocks with the thought of a childish prayer
Or a mother's tenderness.

For no fair child when the day is done
Lays on its pillow a weary head,
—I can count those birdlings one by one,
And some are living, and some are dead—
But all have flown from the safe home-nest;
With tear wet crosses I know that some
Have longed once more in its peace to rest;
wait but they do not come.

Ah! one sleeps under that hillside lone,
And one sleeps under the star-lit tide;
Why should I wait for those dear ones flown
Forevermore from the hearth stone's side,
But one sailed east, and one sailed west,
And one in Heaven keeps watch for me
I know for it died on my mourning breast
A babe, from all sorrow free.

For the last that nestled its golden head
In that cradle there, I wait and pray:
Better I know I had crowned it dead
With a thankful heart in its life's first day
But some sweet hour from the noisy town
A woman grown tired of self and sins,
Shall turn her steps to this cottage brown
And shall lift the latch and enter in.

I shall not see if her face is worn
Nor chide, for I know what the hour shall bring
When a mother's heart greets her youngest born
I shall clasp her close to me, and sing
A lullaby that she used to know,
And the dim blue eyes shall close in sleep;
I shall rock this cradle to and fro;
She'll dream of her child-hood, and wake and weep.

I sit and watch in the old home-nest,
Who knows when the children here shall come,
For one sailed east, and one sailed west,
And one's in the town's wild hum.
But this I know though the hour be late
When they tire of the paths of self and sin,
They shall homeward turn, so I sit and wait
Till they lift the latch and enter in.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE great organizer of Fenian raids into Canada is said to be a New York *Herald* reporter who works on "space."

IF the Republicans carry the Indiana Legislature General Ben. Harrison will step into Dan Voorhees' Senatorial shoes.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* wants the Republicans of Missouri to unite on General Shields for United States Senator.

MRS. HELMBOLD lives in Philadelphia in fine style on the income of $200,000, settled on her by her husband before his failure.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER will shortly revisit this country. While here he will be the guest of the "Sweet Singer of Michigan."

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL denies that he is a Communist. He is making too much money as a lecturer to believe in dividing it.

EUGENE HALE may be spared to bless the republic for many a coming year. An idiot in his district recently died at the age of 107 years.

Boston Post: Some people are irreverent enough to question the fitness of setting up Mr. Beecher, even in military costume, as a home guard.

"BOB" SHEPHERD, of Washington, who weighs about 250 pounds, is trying to get up a fight with little Sunset Cox, who weighs 81 pounds.

MARY ANDERSON says New Haven is the place for her; those dear Yale boys are so delightful. How they raved over *Parthenia*, you don't know.

WE shall not urge Mr. Tilton to confess. We have too much regard for Mrs. Woodhull, not to mention the other hearts that would ache.—*Buffalo Express.*

WHEN Miss Thursby is to sing in public in the evening she refrains from conversation all the afternoon, and takes two hours' sleep immediately before appearing.

VISITORS to the Paris Exhibition have at their disposal 7,400 cabs, 32 lines of omnibuses, comprising about 650 vehicles, and 33 lines of tramway, including 350 cars.

ROSE EYTINGE'S daughter, Pearl, gives promise of remarkable talent. She took the leading part in "Diplomacy," in New York, a few nights since, and made a decided hit.

JULES VERNE, the French author, will spend the summer on board of his steam yacht. He proposes to sail along the coast of Spain and Africa, and thence to Malta and the East.

GENERAL BEN HARRISON will probably be the next United States Senator from Indiana, should the infamous gerrymandering schemes of the Radicals prove successful in that State.

THE Czar has announced that he will be unable to visit the Paris exposition, but will send along a dozen or so Grand Dukes if their able services in the army can be dispensed with.

WHEN a Rhode Island clergyman is in needy circumstances his parishoners give him a clam-bake, and the clergyman's wife generally realizes on the life insurance policy about a month afterwards.

THERE has not been a loud response to the proposition to erect a monument upon the grave of Charlotte Cushman. An impression prevails that the persons in the enjoyment of her large fortune should look after the matter.

THE following lines are reported to have been found in the interior of an Egyptian pyramid. If genuine, they show beyond doubt that history anticipates as well as repeats itself: "Trust not too rashly the man who repays the borrowed V, for he may be playing for a XX."

MR. EDISON is equal to the emergency. He has invented an ingenious arrangement of magnets connected with the telephone, which is to be placed over the family cradle. When the baby cries the current, acting upon the magnets, sets in motion a lever, which rocks the cradle briskly until the sounds cease.

THE roughest thing yet said of Grant is a little insinuation by the editor of Harper's Drawer. Noting General Grant's happy response at Jerusalem, declining a reception "in sight of the Mount of Olives," it quotes the remark of Douglas Jerrold, who, when told by a Red Republican in Paris that Louis Blanc was next to Christ, naively asked, "Which side?"

WHILE General J. C. Davis was in the City of Mexico recently, he bought a diamond scarf-pin that once belonged to the Emperor Maximilian. It was given by the Emperor of Austria to Maximilian, and when his death sentence was pronounced, the latter gave it to a faithful Mexican adherent, who has found it necessary to dispose of it.

GARFIELD PICTURED.

A Review of His Course on Louisiana Frauds.

His Sympathy for Wells and the Ballot Thieves.

[From the Washington Post.]

In the debate on the Potter resolution, the pious Mr. Garfield is reported to have said: "All that was wanted was an enlargement of the scope of the investigation." So it seems that the Democrats do not contemplate investigation enough for Mr. Garfield. His demand and appetite for investigation is far greater than theirs. Bless his pious, innocent soul! Mr. Garfield is not only not opposed to investigation, but he excels any Democrat—nay, any man living—in the ardor with which he champions the most unlimited and unparalleled investigations into every conceivable or inconceivable fraud.

Well, let us try him by his own words. We pay Mr. Garfield the compliment of ranking him among the by no means inconsiderable frauds of the day. And without referring to at least two clear cases of prostitution and perjury—the twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock and the $5,000 De Golyer bribe which he confessed to have received—we will place him before the mirror of his own action. It reflects a picturesque political perjurer. In it we behold Mr. Garfield as follows:

Part I. The Rev. Mr. Garfield taking the oath as a member of the House, and solemnly swearing to support the Constitution and laws of the land, so help him God.

Part II. The Rev. Mr. Garfield hastens to New Orleans immediately after the Presidential election, refuses to join the Democratic visiting statesmen on their demand for a fair count, but joins Sherman and the other Republican brethern in concocting and arranging the frauds by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and urges the Returning Board rascals to ratify the fraud.

Part III. Congress meets. The Rev. Mr. Garfield has returned from New Orleans and is in his seat. The Democrats offer a resolution raising a special investigating committee to go down to Louisiana to examine into the frauds by which the vote of that State was stolen by the Returning Board for Mr. Hayes. The Rev. Mr. Garfield desperately opposes that demand and all investigation.

Part IV. The Electoral bill is before the House. The Rev. Mr. Garfield delivers the most powerful and violent of all the speeches delivered against it in either House. The main, if not the exclusive, ground upon which he bases his opposition is that the Commission created by the bill would be compelled to go behind the returns and investigate the frauds in Louisiana and Florida. It is on account of his unalterable abhorrence of any such investigation that he, the Rev. Mr. Garfield, opposes this bill so virulently.

Part V. The Electoral bill is the law of land. The Rev. Mr. Garfield is elected by the House, and, incomprehensible though it be, elected by Democratic votes, a member of that high judicial tribunal, called the Commission. He goes to the sacred Hall of the Supreme Court, and before taking his seat on the bench solemnly subscribes the following oath, in addition to the one already taken: "I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeable to the Constitution and the laws, so help me God!"

Part VI. The Rev. Mr. Garfield, voting with the other Republican members, refuses to "examine and consider" a single "question submitted," violates his oath at least an hundred times on all sorts of motions to do precisely the only thing the Commission was created to do, to wit: "To examine and consider question of fraud; and finally votes, in the face of the most overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that Louisiana and Florida voted for Hayes; that the Commission should be blind and deaf and dumb, and should do nothing except to declare Mr. Hayes elected.

Part VII. Anderson and Madison Wells are both indicted for fraud, forgery and felony, and put in prison. The Rev. Mr Garfield writes the following sympathetic epistle to his comrades in jail:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1878.

To Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, New Orleans, La.: The undersigned feel it due to you, under present circumstances, to assure you of our unhesitating belief that, in the matter wherein you stand charged, you are altogether guiltless of any offense against law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously persecuted; that the proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we hereby tender our earnest sympathies, and express our hope that the sense of justice and love of peace of the people of Louisiana will protect you, and not permit the best interests of the whole country to be disturbed by a revival of sectional animosities. In any event, we are confident that the American people will redress any injustice of which you may be made the victim.

EUGENE HALE, JOHN SHERMAN,
HARRY WHITE, STANLEY MATTHEWS,
J. A. GARFIELD.

Part VIII. Mr. Potter's resolutions are before the House. The Rev. Mr. Garfield solemnly assures that body that he is only opposed to the resolutions because they do not go far enough. He himself is in favor of investigation if it can be made so full and far-reaching as to satisfy his fraud-thirsty soul. It is not because he is afraid of investigation. Perish the thought! It is only because he, the Rev. Mr. Garfield, is afraid there will not be enough of it!

Part IX. But this may be enough to show the Rev. Mr. Garfield in his many roles. Let the curtain fall upon a pious political prostitute and perjurer.

An Office Seeker's Blunder.

A good story is told of Mr. Scranton of Madison, the ex-President of the old Shore Line Railroad. In a train that was on the way to New London, a short time ago, Governor Hubbard was a passenger. His Excellency sat quietly reading a newspaper. In a seat on the other side of the car, and at the rear of the Governor, sat our old friend Clark of Chester and Mr. S. H. Scranton of Madison. The former, who had just been using his handkerchief, said to Mr. Scranton, with a slight flirt of the handkerchief in the intended direction, "That's Governor Hubbard."

"Is it, indeed?" said Scranton: I've been waiting to see him, and get acquainted with him; and I'll speak to him."

Whereupon Mr. S. quietly went three seats ahead and addressed Railroad Commissioner Arnold of Haddam:

"Good morning, Governor Hubbard; I've been waiting to make your acquaintance; I am S. H. Scranton, of Madison."

Mr. Arnold stared, but bowed; and new friend proceeded.

"The fact is, Governor, I'm about as much of a Democrat as a Republican; I vote to suit myself. I've been thinking, Governor, that I would like an appointment on the Railroad Commission, and if you can fill the next vacancy with my appointment I would feel much gratified."

Mr. Arnold bowed again.

"The fact is, Governor," his new acquaintance proceeded, "the truth is, the present commission don't practically amount to much, especially Arnold. He ain't worth a row of pins. He just goes over the road, takes up a tie, here and there, glances at the bridge timbers, perhaps, and is off again. What does such an examination amount to? Now, if I get his place I'll promise you there shall be real service rendered. I'm a practical railroad man."

Mr. Arnold, being now fully convinced of the real situation, blandly bowed again—a sort of bow of encouragement—and said he'd think it over; and Mr. Scranton went back, well pleased at the prospect. It is said the story would never have got out but for the fun-enjoying Clark.—*Hartford Times.*

WHAT BIDDY SAID IN THE POLICE COURT.

I

Yis, luk at me now, if ye can, Tim,
Luk in me face if ye dare!
It's bruised an' it's ugly—I know it—
But sorra a bit do ye care,
Ye dhrunken—I'm ready, yer Honor,
I'll show ye's the mark of Tim's fist,
An' the black an' blue bruise on me shoulther
Where he pushed me agin the ould chist.

II.

Sure I will—don't be winkin' at me, Tim,
I'm done wid ye now, ye can say,
An' if ye're ain't up for a twelvemonth
It's rejoicin'—I'd ev'ery day—
Whisht, officer—what's that ye're sayin' ?
"No complaint?" why, what's ailin' ye, man?
For sure an' I'm afther complainin',
Yer Worship, as fast as I can!

III.

Whin ye kim home last night, now that's thrue, Tim,
The place was so purty an' nate,
Wid such illegant corn bafe and inyons
Set out on me blue chaney plate;
An' Molly's waitin' to show ye
The beautiful medal see'd got,
An' me wid me fut on the cradle
A kapin' the tay good an' hot

IV.

But, Tim, ye'd bin dhrinkin', ye blackguard,
Yer wages was gone, ivery cint;
An' ye b-a-ate an' abused me a-an' M-ol-ly
For shpakin' a word of the r-r rint.
But whin ye turned over the table,
An' smash! wint me plate on the floor,
An' angel cud never kape silence,
So thin—I'll confess it—I swore!

V.

Jist wance, an' ye needn't have minded,
Well knowin' me timper is quick,
But wurra! ye knocked down the shtove, Tim,
And batthered the wall wid yer shtick,
Yis, an' broke the best chair, too, ye spa'peen!
No wonder the naybors tuk fr'ght,
Wid Molly an' Patsy, both screamin
Outside, in the cowld winter's night. * * *

IV.

Wnat! *fine him tin dollars*, yer Honor?
Och, shure now, that's hard on poor Tim.
'Twas just the laste bit of a scrimmage,
There's husbands far worser nor him!
But niver mind, darlint, here's money—
I'd saved up a thrifle, ye see,
By washin' an' cleanin'—I'll spind it,
Mavourneen, to let you go free.

VII.

So come along home wid yer Biddy,
There's breakfast expectin' ye there,
Sure ye're needin' the bit an' the sup, Tim,
Ye're lukin' so white, yis an' puare.
See! Molly's outside there, a smilin',
An' fifty cints left yit, asthore.
Come on, Tim—good mornin', yer Honor,
I won't be a throublin' ye's more!

MRS. E. T. CORBETT.

TRAVELING WITH TRAMPS.

A Newspaper Correspondent Learns Something of Communism in Ohio.

The Torch and Bludgeon to be Used to Equalize the Wealth of the Country.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The present unsettled condition of society and business led your correspondent to undertake a mission, the information gained in which was intended to supplement that supplied by your reporters in the great cities who are endeavoring to unravel the secret purposes of those vast bodies of armed men who are nightly drilling in secret halls and by-ways. It was a mad thought and would never have occurred to a sensible, sober citizen: but there is no accounting for the eccentricities of the average newspaper reporter, who seems to be the adjutant of advanced ideas, and to whose indomitable energy and pluck are due many of the advantages of our present civilization.

I began the serious business of my wanderings at Chillicothe, Ohio; indeed, the thought of turning tramp did not enter my mind until I stepped from the train at one o'clock at night at the Marietta and Cincinnati depot. A cold rain was falling, and the portentous clouds gave token of still greater rainfall. I stood under the awning of the depot and watched the train pull out for the East and was just turning to enter the gentlemen's sitting-room when I observed the depot watchman drive out into the storm a couple of men who had seemingly taken shelter therein from the rain. The men went out with the docility of dogs, but passed under the gaslight I noticed his face was ashen pale, and the glitter of his eye told only too plainly that the devil in him was thoroughly aroused, and safe opportunity was only lacking to make him square accounts with the depot watchmen. I said to the man on duty:

"Why did you drive these men into the storm? There is plenty room in here by the fire."

The fellow gave me a quizzical look, and concluding that I was a "solid man," answered respectfully:

"Why, sir, if I allowed these men to sit here, in less than ten minutes the room would be full of them. I feel sorry for the poor fellows, but I must obey orders, which are to allow no one to remain in these sitting-rooms who is not waiting for trains. Why," he continued, "step here to the door; see those men along the wall of the depot. Them's tramps, every one of them. Last winter," he went on to say, "we had an awful time here. I was in the yards, and the company had a lot of old cabooses, and for weeks these old cars were full every night, and when this spring came I used to go through the cars and beat them out with clubs."

The talkative watchman went about his business, while I remained the sole occupant of the sitting-room. Inside it was warm, light and comfortable; outside, dark, cold and dismal rain falling. I could not keep my mind from wandering to the houseless and homeless fellows I had noticed under the depot awning, and I went out among them. I opened a conversation with one of them, and learned that he was a carpenter by trade, had a family in Logansport, Indiana, and had started out to look for work. Our conversation drew around us all the "tramps," as they are usually termed, eighteen in number, and a motley crowd we were—literature and muscle, mechanical skill and common labor on a level, conferring each with the other over mutual misfortunes. I do not wish to jar the nerves of the over-fastidious; but I cannot cut off too much of the emphasis used by these men. I gave them my business, that of plasterer, and told them I had traveled far and near looking for work, but had been unsuccessful; that now my money had run out, and there was no other course left open but to beg and tramp.

"By G—d," said one, "if you have no better luck than I've had you'll starve."

"Starve be d—d," said another. "Ye bet yer life I don't starve so long as other people have a y thing to eat."

"Nor I," added several others, and the gang, the rain ceasing, moved on up the railroad, separating into parties of two, some to wander all night, and others to find rest in hay-stacks and corn-shocks.

These were representative men of the grand army of idle humans, who are wandering over the country looking for work, and who bid fair to soon, under bad advisers, plunge the country into untold horrors.

Selecting as my companion the carpenter with whom I had first become acquainted, we walked aimlessly up the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, and on reaching the corporate limits of the town he suddenly turned to me and said: "What would you do if wife and children were hungry and you had nothing with which to feed them?"

I answered that I could not tell, as I was fortunate in not having children to care for.

"Well," he continued, "I would rob, and if need be murder, to get them the wherewith to live."

The fierce earnestness with which these words were spoken only too well reflected the feelings of the majority of the men who are now tramping. We had walked probably a mile when we came on a party of three men who were breaking some boards torn from a fence, their purpose being to make a fire. My companion and myself joining them we moved down a ravine just off the railroad and soon had a bright fire going, around which we gathered, warm and comfortable, barring the wants of the inner man. There was but one topic of conversation, and that was the times and when they were to change for the better. The hope of securing work had apparently banished and in its place had grown a reckless regard for the rights of property which made these men fit tools for the devils who are engineering the coming ruin of Cincinnati and other cities. Were it not for personal fear, I give it as my honest conviction that arson, murder and robbery would be of nightly occurrence and in every direction instead of as now only occassionally.

The conversation of these men led me to believe that all of them had a very clear idea of what was going on in the cities, and that they stood ready to supplement whatever the communists of the cities might do. The midnight crowing of a foolish rooster gave us notice that the succulent pullet was not far away, and two of the men volunteered to go on a tour of observation, which proved such a grand success that in a little while they returned, bearing the headless trunks of two rather ancient looking hens. The cleaning process was rather primitive, but successful, and soon each man of us was broiling a piece of chicken on a forked stick before the fire. Chicken is good, but without salt or bread, or condiments, I have in the Burnet sat down to more delicious repasts.

After supper your correspondent propped himself against a tree, and for the balance of the night ruminated on the pleasures of tramp life, and from a philosophical stand-point attempted to reason himself into the belief that he was "perfectly happy." Morning came at last, and with daylight the usual cold rain set in. My carpenter friend and myself again took up our line of march toward Marietta, and about seven o'clock turned into a farm house, where he asked for something to eat. A woman came to the door, who looked as if she had been shot out of a gun, curtly told us to be gone, they had nothing for tramps.

From the fierce look that came into my companion's face, I was fearful he would strike the woman to his feet, but turning away he walked off, and he muttered "food and plenty everywhere while we must beg to live."

"I'll tell you" said he, "the man that lives in that house, if trouble does begin, will wish he had never been born."

"Trouble," I replied, "what trouble do you refer to?"

"Don't you know?" said he.

Professing profound ignorence, my knight of the jack-plane went on to state that it was generally understood and talked among the tramps he had met that another winter could not come and find things as they are now; that revolution must ensue or times change! that the battle would be between capita; on on one side and labor on the other, and that it was likely to be precipitated at any moment. The above sentiment prevades the minds of nine out of every ten idle men I have met. So far as the floating population is concerned, they do not seem to have any very clear idea how the trouble is to be started, but they will prove powerful auxiliaries to the more intelligent commune leaders in the cities, who are fomenting the present agitation.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Something About Dana's Son and Peter Cooper.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

The *New York Sun* has been reinforced by Ballard Smith, who joins it from the *World*, and assumes the managing editorship. He likes his post exceedingly, and says the *Sun* is the best organized office he ever saw. It involves hard work, though. Mr. Smith—who is a Louisville product, you know—gets to the office at 1 P. M. and stays till 5, then returns at 10, and stays till 2, which seems to me a little too much of a good thing. Mr. Smith is a bright young man of thirty, with a very keen nose for news, and a slight acquaintance gives me the impression that readiness is his strongest trait. He is well posted, has a good memory, and his brains are in the ends of his fingers. I do not know whether he is a profound philosopher and publicist or not, but it doesn't much matter, for a journalist who knows a little about everything and can tell it in a minute will beat in the long run the journalist who knows everything and is obliged to turn around three times before he can find it.

Dana is in the office two or three hours in the afternoon and seldom any other time. Dr. Wood is the night supervisor of details. I have forgotten what they call him, but the paper receives fewer of its flavors from him than when it first started. John Swinton, the fierce Communist (who has recently married Dr. Fowler, a daughter of O. S. Fowler), is night editor. His instincts are fiercely Socialistic, and almost agrarian. He believes in moonshine money, big wages, little labor, and big loaves; but he is constantly suppressed and overridden by Bartlett, the lawyer-manager who accepts retainers from wealthy corporations, whereat the *Sun* conducts itself accordingly. Swinton is a man of brains, ideas, sympathies, and pluck, and Dana and Bartlett would make more money if they would give him his head a little more.

As it is, the *Sun* is usually on the side of money and power. It opposed the Silver Bill with an ignorance unsurpassed by any paper in the land, when, by advocating it, it might have gained twenty thousand subscribers and made itself famous. If it is to continue to run in the groove of capital, New York will have another morning paper soon. John Kelly ought to complement the *Evening Express*, now admirably edited, by that versatile and fertile journalist, W. T. Clarke, by starting a morning paper of the "cheap and nasty" variety. There is a strong demand for such a sheet. All the New York papers seem to a majority of the people to be on stilts—demure, fastidious, over-nice, finical. The papers are more refined than their readers. The New York public is now hungering and thirsting for a daily *Day's Doings*, or some such thing—a two-cent paper that will give *all* the news; that will talk slang and report dog-fights, and tell vulgar stories and call a spade a spade, and take the side of labor against capital every time, right or wrong.

PETER COOPER'S TRIUMPHS.

Peter Cooper, now eighty-seven years old, has just started on a journey to Spartanburg, South Carolina, to visit one of the farms in which he delights. If everything goes well he will be absent a fortnight. Few men of eighty-seven would start on a trip of a thousand miles for mere pleasure, even if they were, as Cooper is, as straight as an Indian. Uncle Peter is, naturally and properly enough, proud of his vigor, and he is going by way of Washington, where he will visit Congress, and urge committees to "do something to increase the amount of money afloat," and lounge around the hotel lobbies like a young beau of the period. He attributes his fine physical health to his abstinence from intoxicating drinks, as John Pierpont used to do. I well remember walking to church in Washington with that brave old poet, one pleasant morning in 1852, at a period when he spurned spectacles, and he walked straight up to a jeweler's curtain and deliberately and solemnly set his watch by the great watch painted upon it outside! I never disabused the good old soul, for I hope I wasn't a brute.

Old Mr. Cooper is enjoying a sort of a posthumous fame. He has his whimsies, but no man in New York is thought of more gratefully by the working classes for whom he has done so much. More than two thousand young men and women every evening attend the free classes in art and practical science at the Institute which he established. But he is robbed more or less by those who betray his confidence. At the last Presidential election he hired five hundred men to keep boxes for him open at the different polls here, and when the count was made he was surprised, and maybe grieved, to find that he had received only 218 votes in the whole city! That is, every man he employed cast considerably less than half a vote for him. And now, this very week, a suit for slander against the old philanthropist is called in court, one of these unfaithful stewarts suing him for $50,000 damages for saying that he (the U. S.) had misappropriated or otherwise obliquely disposed of $5,000 which P. C. had confided to him to "help on the good cause." This is a wicked world, and even the patriarch which owned the mill which furnished the cloth which made the breeches which sheltered the soldiers of 1812, may learn a new kink or two in a patient study of the great American tribune.

ALEXANDER RANDALL'S WIDOW.

How a Woman of Pluck and Brains has Won a Fortune in Nebraska

[From the Madison Journal.]

Six years ago a gentleman who had been a war Governor of an upper Mississippi State, was afterward Minister to a European court, and subsequently at the head of one of the most important departments of the Government, and a member of the national Cabinet, died, leaving a wife with from $15,000 to $20,000, and this mainly in an unproductive homestead in southern New York. Through the advice of a supposed friend of her husband, she was induced to sell her property and invest the proceeds in a herd of cattle in southwest Nebraska. She came out to look after her investment, and finding the condition of the herd unsatisfactory, assumed $13,000 of the liabilities and bought out and took the management into her own hands.

In a few months the herd was in a thriving condition. But at the same time she found herself suffering from pecuniary embarrassment, and appealed to her Eastern friends for aid. They looked upon her venture as a visionary one, and declined to assist her, but advised her to give it up, save what she could from the wreck, and return to them. She knew no such word as fail, and applied herself all the more diligently to her business. She rode to the herd every day except Sundays, sometimes in a buggy, but generally on horseback—sixteen miles each way—and gave the most minute instructions to her men. Her troubles she kept entirely to herself.

At the end of the year she sent for the father of her late partner, and they divided the herd equally and settled, with a loss to her of over $3,000, which she paid to have the partnership dissolved. She then borrowed $6,000 to pay some small debts, make some improvements in buildings, and start afresh.

At the present time her liabilities are only $3,000. She has a herd of over 1,000 head of cattle, has an abundance of conveniences for them, and no stock farm or range within 100 miles is provided with as good barns, sheds, corrals, and ranges for cattle. Her herd is clearing her over $6,000 a year, and constantly increasing in size. At the railway station, where she resides, she has a farm of 140 acres, on which are a good dwelling, barns, sheds cheese factory, corral, &c., in perfect order. The farm is all under fence; she buys all lumber used herself, and has every improvement, large and small, made under her own eye and as she directs. In truth, she is her own superintendent, and personally looks after everything, both on the farm and at the cattle ranch. At the ranch she has a comfortable house, which she occupies when her business confines her there. She visits the ranch about five times a week, generally on horseback, and goes and returns the same day.

The Shermans Provided For.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

No family in Ohio, except the McCooks, has furnished so many members to the public service as the Shermans. They began at the beginning in the Revolutionary days, with Roger Sherman of Connecticut, a lineal ancestor of the Ohio Shermans, through whom they are connected with Secretary Evarts by blood. With one exception, every male member of the Sherman family is in office. The one exception is Charles Sherman, the father of the bride, who was for a long time Judge of the United States Northern Ohio District, and who resigned. The last official gazette shows that fifty-four Shermans are "serving their country" in various capacities from clerkships up. A goodly number came from New York, and others were born in Rhode Island and other eastern States. At the head of the list of Ohio Shermans is John, Secretary of the Treasury. Next comes W. T. Sherman, General of the army. John Sherman, Jr., the son of Charles Sherman and brother of the bride, is United States Marshal of New Mexico. Henry S. Sherman, another brother, is District Attorney and United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Ohio, with his headquarters at Cleveland. Charles H. Sherman of Ohio, is Second Assistant Assayer in the Mint at San Francisco. Horace P. Sherman of Ohio, is a first lieutenant in the army. Sampson P. Sherman is Collector of Internal Revenue in Des Moines, Iowa.

A MESSAGE.

TO C. W. R.

To-night I sit in the gloaming,
As the misty shadows fall,
The promise I made you long ago,
In the silence I recall.

It may be you have forgotten,
The words you spoke to me then,
But my heart caught up the echo,
And whispers thine over again.

Though so lightly spoken, I wondered,
If you wished them to cause me pain;
But they fell on a heart as light as your own,
And awoke no sad refrain.

You thought my spirit was grieving
For joys of the "d-a-r l ng ago;"
And my heart like a tempest tossed vessel,
A wreck, 'mid the wild waves of woe.

But the "might have been" brought no regret
And my spirit from fetters was free,
Nor longed I again for a love that was dead,
But I smiled o'er its memory.

If you were not wrong then in saying,
My life disappointments had known,
At pure crystal fountains, drinking,
I had gathered again my own.

The past, which you smilingly spoke of,
As my ultimate fate you foretold—
As a fair passing dream it had faded,
Resigned to oblivion s fold.

Yet "every heart knoweth its sadness,"
Each life has its own bitter sweet,
For only through grieving and gladness,
Can our work here on earth be complete.

And the pathway of life leads us ever,
Through darkness, as well as the light;
And the fair joyous beauty of morning,
The love letter for having the night.

Knob, Pa. DORA J. CAMPBELL.

IN THE CLOUDS.

The Terrible Ride of a French Aeronaut.

[Rochester Democrat.]

M. Lavelle, the young aeronaut who gave a balloon ascension at Falls Field a few days ago, was advertised to perform the same feat in Victor yesterday, but it so happened that the people were given an opportunity of witnessing a sight not down in the bills and one that not many of them would care to see repeated. M. Lavelle makes his ascensions by aid of a hot air balloon to which is attached a trapeze, and on this slender bar the intrepid aeronant hangs by his legs, one arm, or neck, and performs other feats not particularly pleasant for nervous people to gaze upon.

At Victor, his balloon was inflated within about a rod of the old brick hotel, and when the air had become sufficiently heated, he stepped forward dressed in his tights, and grasping the trapeze bar in his hand, gave the signal for the men to cut the monster loose. The order was obeyed, but, thanks to some one's blunder, one of the guy ropes held fast, which caused the balloon to careen terribly before the cord snapped, and then as it shot upward with resistless force, it swung the unfortunate man toward the brick wall. He saw his danger, but was powerless to avert it, and in a second he struck against the wall with a sickening thud. The people could see that he was badly hurt, but he retained his grip upon the bar and was drawn up the side of the building, tearing off the wooden cornice and then sailed out into the clear air. The people were horror stricken, and many turned away their heads in expectation of the awful fall, but happily the man's nerve did not forsake him in the terrible emergency. Slowly and painfully he pulled himself up until he was able to throw one leg over the bar, and with his shoulder partly resting against one of the ropes, he waited until the balloon should have spent its force and commence to descend. At one time he was seen to sway, as it attacked by a sudden faintness, and then it was thought that he must surely fall, but he recovered himself in a moment and secured a firmer position.

The balloon continued to speed upward, and in a short time it had reached a high altitude, while the body of the man could barely be distinguished. Men, women and children ran through the fields, following the balloon in its course, and at last, to their inexpressible relief, the air ship commenced to look larger, and a cheer announcd that the air was cooling and that it was coming toward the earth. In about half an hour it came within the reach of a score of outstretched hands and was secured while the injured man was tenderly cared for. He was taken to a house, and a physician was summoned, who pronounced the hurts of a most serious nature. The left thigh was badly crushed, a bone in the left arm was broken and it was feared that internal injuries had been sustained. Some idea may be obtained of the force with which he struck the wall when it is known that a new pair of shoes which he wore were split open by the violence of the blow. At the latest report last night he was in a dangerous condition, but it was impossible to ascertain the extent of his internal injuries.

OPENING THE PARIS SHOW.

The Exhibition the Marshal President and his Staff Made.

[G. W. Smalley in the New York Tribune]

Not many minutes later a retreat from the tribune and a commotion in the gallery announced the forming and starting of the procession. Ill luck awaited it and attended it. Scarcely had the Marshal put his foot on the path when a fresh shower came pouring down. The Prince of Wales, who was near him, looked up and looked back, as if not quite sure whether he would go on or not. But the stout old Marshal had no notion of giving in; he marched straight through the rain, heedless of the drenching he got. The Prince, with English practical prudence, spread his umbrella. The Archbishop af Paris fairly tucked up his purple petticoats over his arm and strode through the mud with much the same gait you have seen in the heroine of a burlesque when the heroine is a man. Not far behind, the Chinese Ambassador waddled painfully along in his queer junk shoes. Senators and scarfed deputies were abreast of the Marshal, and ought to have been mentioned with him; for you are to remark that the legislative bodies had insisted on their equal precedence with the Executive, and had declined to appear on the scene as guests, preferring to play the part of hosts conjointly with the President of the Republic. The President of the Senate, Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, hated of the Bonapartists, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Grevy, once the predestined successor of Marshal MacMahon in the chair of the Republic, each at the head of his colleagues, marched sturdily forward on a line with the Marshal. The police scattered about outside had thus far made a feint of keeping the public on the paths and off the turf, but curiosity broke all bounds as soon as this cortege appeared and men and women rushed up to the very bayonets of the troops, who formed the two walls of the aisle along which this rather motley throng of great men advanced.

For a while, perhaps till they had got half way down the hill, some sort of order was kept in the official array. Not for long, however. The foothold was insecure beneath: the rain above was pitiless, and soon the column began to show gaps here and there; stretching out into a thin parti-colored line one moment, and the next all huddled into groups and batches of men. It had no more semblance of order than the exhibition it was on its way to open. It became a scramble. The cheers of the people, which were not very hearty nor loud could not inspirit it, and the members of it who were not in uniform, but wore only the swallow-tail and white tie of the civilian, began to stray away from the files and to mingle with the crowd, the soldiers readily opening their ranks to make way for the fugitives. By the time it had reached the bridge it had lost half its strength. On the bridge it wavered to and fro. A strip of red cloth divided the floor of this structure, but oddly enough the Marshal would not walk on it: he walked on one side of it, and some of his train on either side, as if it were too sacred to be trodden by human feet. Soon the procession and the people became confused and intermingled. You could no longer distinguish from the hights in the rear even the line of red trousers; and once in the Champ de Mars all effort to keep order was abandoned for a time, at least. Here it was that the reporters broke in. Here also the police a little later made a desperate effort to rearrange matters, succeeding only in shutting out numbers of official people and shutting in numbers of the public, who enjoyed the joke. And in that mixed and humiliating state the Marshal and his retinue passed out of the sight of those who were standing, as I was, on the slopes of the Trocadero Hill.

Prince Arthur's Marriage.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The last report from Germany, where young princes and princesses are raised, like forced plants in hot houses, to be mated to members of the Royal family of England, is that the Duke of Connaught, third son of Queen Victoria, and officer in the army, and now twenty-eight years old, will be betrothed, during the present "merry month of May," to the Princess Louisa Margaret, third daughter of Prince Frederic Charles, commonly called "the Red Prince," nephew of the German Emperor, and reputed to be one of the most distinguished commanders in the Prussian army. The English Prince has just completed his twenty-eighth year; the fair Prussian will be eighteen in July. At present *he* has a parliamentary income of £15,000 a year. On his change of condition, this will be augmented to £25,000 a year for life, and it has long been understood that, on the next vacancy, by the retirement or the death of the Duke of Cambridge, this young gentleman will be made the Commander in Chief of the British army, with a yearly salary of £6,466, if he be a Field-Marshal, which rank will be given to him, of course. The young couple may continue to live, with a rent-free palace thrown in, upon £31,500 a year. Queen Victoria will still have a son and daughter on her hands, after the marriage now on the *tapis*, and Parliament, as in duty bound, will portion them off when their time comes. It is said that Prince Henry, brother of the King of Holland, and a widower since 1872, is to marry the eldest sister of the Duke of Connaught's intended. The House of Orange being rich and liberal, the Dutch people will not be called upon for one guilder on account of this marriage.

TRICHINIASIS.

Another Case of the Dread Disease in Philadelphia.

[Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

Another case of trichiniasis is reported from the dissecting rooms of the Medical Department of the University, making the second case of the disease which has been brought to notice within a few weeks. In the first the trichinæ were so abundant as literally to give the infected muscles a peppered appearance, and as far as a thorough examination showed they were all encysted, while in the last case very few of the worms could be found in the cysts while many existed free in the muscles examined, evincing a more acute stage of the disease. Trichiniasis is a disease which has been but recently discovered and recognized by the profession. Though it had been for some time known to microscopists that small worms, looking like and allied to the common vinegar eels, were occasionally found in the muscles of man and a few of the animals, yet it was long before it was even suspected that the dreadful, and in Germany not uncommon, disease trichiniasis was solely due to the presence of these minute parasites breeding in the stomach and small intestines, perforating the coats of these organs to reach the muscles of the back, the chest, and the abdomen, from there to migrate to the voluntary muscles in all parts of the body. But now hundreds of cases are recorded in Germany where individuals, families, and, in one instance, over 100 persons at a hotel dinner, have been poisoned by simply eating ham, raw, or so little cooked that many of the trichinæ remained in it alive. The active life of these worms is spent in the alimentary canal, after which they migrate to the muscles, where by the irritation produced by their presence enough carbonate of lime is thrown off to completely invest the worm, thus forming the cyst. The extent of injury done is accounted for when it is understood that many thousands often exist in every square inch. The muscles then become so stiff as to render motion excessively painful, and the muscles of breathing being affected the disease often closes with death.

Should instances like the two above referred to multiply, it would become not only proper, but the imperative duty of the Board of Health to appoint a committee of experts from the Academy of Natural Sciences, or some other eminent scientific body, to visit provision stores, especially in the poorer parts of the city, and make a microscopic examination of pieces from all the ham offered for sale, preparatory to submitting a report, to be by them acted upon.

Blaine as a Straddler.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Blaine has now straddled: (1) The silver question; (2) the Halifax-award question; (3) the timber-stealing question; (4) the tariff question; (5) the bankrupt-repeal question; (6) the Pacific Railroad question. There are several questions yet to hear from, and we feel authorized to say that Mr. Blaine will straddle them severally as they approach him. He is now engaged in meeting "questions" in this manner; and unless some mishap befalls him, he will clear the entire field of economies and politics before harvest. The conduct is supposed to be prudent and statesmanlike in a Presidential candidate. We feel, however, that it is not just to the honorable State of Maine which is entitled to have two thinking and voting members of the United States Senate.

WHEN the disorders of Babyhood attack your Baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. 25 cents per bottle.

THE SAME SONG.

When was it I heard that song,
And why did it ring so sweet—
Its exquisite harmonies, bounding and strong,
Keeping time to my heart as it beat?

Why, indeed? For, as if in a dream,
I remember the blended strains
Ceased, one by one, and the wandering theme
Ran on into fainter refrains—

Till the music grew harsh and thin,
Like the voice of a dying bird,
And never again the beauty could win
That first in its notes I had heard.

Even now, as it drifts to my ear,
Drear echoings only emerge
Of wind, and snow, and the hail'ng tear,
Or the plaint of the spent sea surge.

Ah! is it the same old song?
Yes: some one says it began
With the days of my life, and will last as long,
To measure in music life's plan.

But the tones that wrought its old spell—
Youth, hope and joy—took wing;
And the tune of my life sounds hardly so well
When played on a single string!

—G. P. LATHROP *in Appletons' Journal for June.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

UNCLE JOE'S TALK WITH THE FARM BOYS.—I would speak an earnest word to those boys who are thinking of leaving home. You are anxious to push out for yourselves. In many instances there are younger brothers in the family, and you think the farm hardly large enough for all. Those who live in the East are anxious to go West, and those who live in what is termed the West desire to go still further toward the setting sun. At any rate, as you look at it, it seems desirable in order to succeed that you get as far as possible away from home. No doubt many young men have done as well, if not better, by casting themselves among strangers; they have worked harder, and denied themselves more than they would have done at home. But it is a very important step, and one which will pay you to look all over before you take it. If you intend to go among friends of your family, or with a company of your townspeople, it will make it much better; but to start out all alone, and throw yourselves among strangers in a distant State is "a hard row to hoe." It is true that you may be successful, but the chances are all against you, and it is quite likely you will hear the cry of "hard times," no matter which road you travel. Taking it all in all, as things stand now, there is little difference in favor of one part of the country over another.

The man who works an Eastern farm will have many days of hard labor in the course of the year, on land that don't yield much; but on the other hand he has a good market, and can sell at a fair price all from the farm he wishes to sell; he will live as well and his home will be as pleasant and well furnished as that of the Western farmer; the chances of his children getting a good education are as fair, if not better, than in many parts of the West. The only advantage there seems to be is that if you have a little money left when you are at your journey's end, and know how to take care of it, you can do more with it than at the East. But if you have no money and must go to work for any one who will hire your time, you will find that in order to get into the condition you wish to be, will require much hard work and self-denial. And when, in future years, you visit your old home, you may be likely to find that those of your early companions who remained there have done about as well, and somehow, you will be apt to think, have fared a little better. Doubtless much of this "changing about" in our country is owing in a great measure to our restless disposition. Mr. Greeley remarked, while making his overland journey to California, as he passed many emigrants to that Eldorado, and about as many coming back, that he didn't think there was another such a restless, uneasy people on the surface of the globe.

To the boy who has become dissatisfied with his home and its wholesome restraints; who thinks he is hindered from being all he could be; who thinks the family are no help to him, who speaks of father and mother as "old man" and "old woman;" who is determined to leave home whether they are willing or not—allow me to say in all kindness, you are getting yourself into bad shape. Such thoughts are poison; if you continue to cherish them no one will suffer more than yourself. Nothing, absolutely nothing, can be done to better your condition while you are in such a frame of mind. As has been said before, in order to be successful you will have to move with much caution; all the good counsel your family can give you will be so much clear gain. So let me entreat you to get rid of the thought that they are not willing to help you to be all that you may be. When you go among strangers you will find for a long time that the community have only taken you on trust. There may be nothing wrong about you, we will allow that you are all right, but some one has said that "confidence is a plant of slow growth," so you see if you go among strangers you must for a while stand before the people "on trial." If the time ever comes when good men are obliged to "let go of you" it will be a sad day for you.—*Uncle Joe.*

SALT FOR STOCK.—The use of salt for dairy cows varies with the season and the flow of milk. The larger the flow and the more immature the feed the greater the amount of salt required. In June, for example, when the flow is abundant and the grass tender, more salt is required than in November, when there is less milk and the grass is better supplied with mineral matter. In the former case the cows want salt where they can have access to it every day or oftener; in the latter twice a week will answer all demands. The best way I have tried for salting cows is to keep a little salt in the manger, where they can have access to it every time they come into the stable to be milked. They will lick a little every time they come in when the grass is very tender. Salting twice a week is then not enough, as tests made upon the quantity and quality of milk have proved. Later in the season they will take it less frequently. If salt can be had ad libitum cows will never eat any more than is required for their good, but if it is fed only in long intervals they often eat to their injury. For salting young cattle the best arrangement I know of is to place rock salt in a suitable box, or half barrel, where they can have easy access to it, and under a cover so as to protect it from wasting by rain. This avoids both excesses and deficiencies, and requires the least labor and attention.—*Professor L. B. Arnold.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IMPROVES THE LAND.—Next in importance are the relations of sheep husbandry to an improved system of agriculture. These considerations apply much less to simply pastoral husbandry, like that of California and Texas, than to sheep culture pursued as a branch of mixed husbandry. Sheep are the only animals which do not exhaust the land upon which they do feed, but permanently improve it. Horned cattle, especially cows in milk, by continued grazing, ultimately exhausts the pasture of their phosphates. In England, the pastures of the county of Chester, famous as a cheese district, are only kept up by the constant use of bone dust. Sheep on the other hand, through the peculiar nutritiousness of their manure, and the facility with which it is distributed, are found to be the most economical and certain means of constantly renewing the productiveness of the land. Mr. Mechi, the most famous of the living scientific farmers of England, estimates that 1,500 sheep folded on an acre of land for twenty-four hours, or 100 sheep for fifteen days, would manure the land sufficiently to carry it through four years' rotation. In the counties of Dorsetshire and Sussex, where the Down ewes are fed in the Summer on the hill grass during the day, and are folded on the arable without food, the value of the manure is set down at one fourth the value of the sheep. By the combination of sheep husbandry, with wheat culture, lands in England which, in the time of Elizabeth, produced, on an average, six and a half bushels of wheat per acre produce now over thirty bushels. For these reasons, the recent practical writers of the Royal Agricultural Society of England pronounce that, while there is no profit in growing sheep in England simple for their mutton and wool, sheep husbandry is still an indispensable necessity as the sole means of keeping up the land. Fortunately we are able to find recent illustrations at home of the point above asserted.—*J. L. Hayes.*

FARM NOTES.

—A poultry expert informs *The Maine Farmer* that the best way to prevent hens eating their eggs—is to eat the hens.

—A California farmer announces that all the wheat he sowed has "turned to cheat." Which would be important if true.

—An incisive farmer of Western New York—Mr. Bromley by name—dares to maintain that "phosphate applied to crops is like whiskey to the human system."

—A Kansas correspondent declares that "the idea of paying cash was one of the very best advocated in the Grange movement," and had more influence in helping the farmers through the grasshopper times than any other human agency he knows off.

—Mr. Samuel A. Foot, Watertown, Conn., says he has found this a golden rule in farm practice, "though difficult to follow:" "Never censure an employe for an omission of duty while irritated by that omission. Wait till the irritation has subsided." Good.

—If we must have the "excitement of the race" at the agricultural fair, suppose we try a match between well-trained walking horses, which, *The Kansas Farmer* feels sure, would "draw as great a crowd as trotters," and at the same time tend to encourage "a gait of immense advantage."

—Instead of bringing the horse in when coated with mud, and sluicing him with cold or even tepid water, the mud should be wiped or scraped off so far as practicable, and then the legs wrapped round till dry. An English veterinary surgeon declares that "hundreds and thousands of cases of mud fever (scratches, or grease,) might be prevented if this plan were used, instead of excessive washing."

—A New York poultry fancier is credited with the statement that the first egg laid by any kind of domestic bird is larger than those dropped afterward, and is almost certain to hatch a male of exceptional size and vigor. As a rule, he maintains, cockerels are hatched from large eggs and pullets from small ones. Therefore, to insure "the cock of the walk," hatch the first lay of the hen that drops the largest egg.

—A flockmaster—who remembers that the sheep-killing dog has "human intelligence enough to be a great coward when in pursuit of mischief, wanting to do his deed of darkness without noise or alarm"—gives the following simple plan for frightening him out of the field every time, without fail: "Buy a side of bridle leather for collars, and put a bell on every sheep if your flock is small. The price of one sheep will buy a gross of bells and leather enough and buckles to strap them."

—An orchardist who secures, each year, moderate crops of larger and finer apples than when the fruit is crowded, mounts a light ladder as soon as the blossoms have fallen, and, holding a branch in his left hand, "cuts off with a pair of sheep-shears every bunch of apples, leaving a part of the stem of each fruit." The next branch is then skipped, the third cleared, and so on until every alternate branch is left bare. It is said that an active man will go over fifteen or twenty medium-sized trees in a day—not merely clearing the smaller limbs here and there, but the main branches, and equally on all sides.

Jewels of the Crown of Scotland.

At Edinburg, Scotland, some three years since, the Jewels of the Crown were locked in a box, that box in another, and so on, until they were supposed to be burglar-proof. They were then locked up in the vault of the castle here to remain for one hundred years, the keys being placed in a mortar and fired into the sea. Scarce fifty years passed by, and the modern lock-picker opens the vault and boxes without trouble. So the science of medicine, when studied with the aid of chemistry and the microscope, becomes plain and simple, and diseases that were regarded incurable a generation ago, now readily yield to remedies employed by the modern and progressive physician. A decade of years since, and women were taught to believe that their peculiar diseases and weaknesses were incurable; but now hundreds and thousands of once bedridden women in the United States will testify to the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has effected their perfect and permanent cure.

TOLEDO, *Ohio, Dec. 6th, 1878.*

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—About five years since my wife was taken sick, and though we employed the best physicians in our city, yet she gradually grew worse, so that she was confined to the bed. Every remedy I had tried, or could find, failed to cure or even give relief. At last I procured a bottle of your Favorite Prescription and to my surprise it gave almost instant relief, and with a little perseverance, an entire cure was effected.

Ever gratefully yours,
GEO. RODENMILLER.

Trifling With the People.

[From the Newark Journal.]

We tell these Democrats that they are trifling with their party and the American people, and we bid them beware of the wrath to come. The interests of Sam Tilden, Tom Hendricks, Tom Bayard, Senator Thurman, Gen. McClellan, all combined, are but as chaff beside the interests of the American people, of truth, of justice, and of the perpetuity of American institutions. These interests demand that the truth regarding the theft of the Presidency shall be explored and laid bare no matter who benefits or who suffers. Falterers, cowards, and self-seekers, to the rear! Brave men, wise men, true American men, to the front!

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 25, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

THE CONVENTION'S WORK.

We place at the head of this column, the candidates nominated on Thursday. The platform adopted meets our approval. There is nothing that could be added to, or taken away from it, that in our judgment would make it stronger.

It is not the ticket we struggled for, and endeavored to see nominated. We thought another distribution of names would be better; but the Convention in its wisdom overruled Western Pennsylvania, and selected candidates that were not the first choice of our people. We hope they will be elected.

Personally there was never a stronger ticket presented to the people of the State. We dissented from it on the question of availability and home rule. We hope THE POST will be shown to have been wrong.

We shall give an earnest support to the ticket, and if Eastern Pennsylvania, which is so monopolizing in the honors of the party, shows a like earnestness in making Democratic votes, our ticket will be carried through.

Senator WALLACE created this ticket, and we suppose will not avoid the responsibility of it, as he did of Capt. MCCLELLAND'S rulings in yesterday's Convention. The Senator was elected by the votes of Western Pennsylvania, and he has reduced his interests to a fine point when he threw his honors to the east as a recompense for the votes of the West. We believe he retires from the Senate in 1881.

We give elsewhere brief biographies of the candidates. In addition, R MILTON SPEER of Huntingdon, was elected Chairman of the State Committee. This gentleman has been in retirement for some time, but is able, energetic, and brainy. He will make a vigorous canvass.

Western Pennsylvania will do its duty by the ticket nominated. If it has thrown away three Democratic Congressmen, and fifteen or twenty members of the Legislature, it makes no special difference. Senator WALLACE will not be struck by the black vomit of a Democrat instead of DON CAMERON as his colleague, nor will Speaker RANDALL quake in his boots if Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania are kept down to zero.

Yet the ticket, weighted as it is, is a good one, and far better than that of the opposition. We are not in a genial mood just now for compliments, save that THE POST in the future, as in its past, will adhere to the candidates and usages of the party.

"HANG TILDEN."

As a rule an individual who has done another a deliberate, unprovoked, and treacherous wrong, acquires a mortal enmity to the person he has wronged. It is one of the anomalies of human nature, but true as gospel. So the Republican conspirators who plotted to steal the Presidency, hate TILDEN with a bitterness and venom that fairly photographs their own sense of the magnitude of the great crime to which they were parties. It matters not that the little man of Gramercy Park, since the election, has maintained a cautious reserve and silence that has drawn the censure of the Democracy, because as it seemed, he failed to comprehend the enormity of the wrong done the party and the country. He has only spoken in public twice on the subject since the rascality was completed nearly a year and a half ago; he has submitted to no interviews; he has printed no letters. Of all men in the Union he has seemed least concerned. But this very quietude of Governor TILDEN has been a source of constant uneasiness and alarm to the conspirators. It has made them see in every bush an officer, and as developments began to culminate, and one by one the partners in the plot to steal the Presidency, impelled either by "quickened conscience" or broken pledges, began to make public confession, and detail the infamous methods by which HAYES got his *prima facia* claim to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, then the Radical yell against Governor TILDEN broke forth with redoubled vigor and intensity. How they do hate the quiet, little, student-like man they have so fearfully wronged.

Take the *Gazette* of yesterday as an illustration. That journal has time and again claimed that HAYES, by recognizing NICHOLLS as Governor of Louisiana instead of PACKARD, had clouded and tainted his own title; but on the assumption—which we hope is a correct one—that Governor TILDEN had advised the recent action of the House of Representatives, in appointing a committee of eleven, the *Gazette* frantically demands that "TILDEN SHALL BE HUNG AS A TRAITOR!" Here is the extract:

> The very attempt to becloud the title of the Presidential office is revolutionary. If the Democrats go no farther than they have, with the motive ascribed to, or recognized in their action by RANDALL, when he ruled it a question of the highest privilege, they have initiated revolution. It is the old rebellion in a new form. It is the announcement that they mean to dominate this Government. It is the application of their Southern theory, that a warlike minority shall rule the nation. It is the subversion of every principle on which the Government can peacefully stand. We are face to face with a new rebellion, and must meet it, not with amendments and compromises, but with stern, unflinching hostility. The peace conference of 1861 did not prevent or delay rebellion,—neither will compromises now. The Southern element has asserted itself, and will not be put back. If the responsibility for this action can be legally proven against TILDEN, he deserves to be hung, as a traitor.

It is difficult to respond to such stuff. It don't amount to intelligible insanity. And as for the threats, showing the blind and drunken rage of the ballot thieves, false counters and return forgers, why they do not even reach the dignity of Democratic contempt.

It is noticeable that Radical journals like the *Gazette* rather enjoyed the "clamor" about the bribed and stolen Presidency, so long as there were only indefinite charges, without legal proof. They made no end of fun of TILDEN and the Democratic party. They dared us to come on with our proofs, and only the other day in Congress, Reverend GARFIELD, quoting Hamlet's words to the players whom he used as detectives of sundry villians who stole the government of Denmark, invited us "to leave off our damnable faces and begin." That is just what the Democratf are about to do.

The resolution which has driven the *Gazette* to the insanity of advising that "TILDEN be hung for treason"—we suppose as a means of preserving the peace of the country and protecting its business interests—is a very simple document and proposes very simple objects. Certain Returning Board judges and attaches have made public confession, under oath, that they forged and counted election returns, by which HAYES got his *prima facia* claim to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, afterwards allowed by the Electoral Commission, which refused to hear evidence on these very points; it further appears that these Returning Boarders committed these crimes on the promise of SHERMAN, NOYES and others now holding high office under HAYES, that they would be well taken care of; and it further appears—and here comes in the "nub" of the Radical "joke" of a few weeks ago—that Mr. HAYES has conferred high and lucrative offices on scores of these scoundrels. Now, it seems to us here is serious and vital matter for investigation. To state the case is to argue it. If what is alleged is true, and this the committee is to investigate, no American citizen with an ounce of patriotism, brains, or honesty should hesitate to endorse the importance and necessity of investigation. If it is not true, so much the worse for the investigators. That's all there is of it, and if, because of this, the frightened *Gazette* wants to hang TILDEN for treason, to the sour apple tree on which it has given up all hope of stringing up JEFF DAVIS, it had better order its hemp at once, for the investigation is bound to go on. We will write to Mr. TILDEN and ascertain if he is willing the pious *Gazette* shall be his hangman. It wanted to hang Mr. HAYES not long ago, for it called him a traitor to his party, and of course all traitors should be hung. We honestly believe the *Gazette* is bulling the rope market.

GREENBACKS A LEGAL TENDER.

The discussion of the House bill to repeal the worst features of the Resumption Act proceeds slowly in the Senate. The repeal itself doesn't proceed at all. But some valuable additions are made to the discussion, the most notable one lately made being that of Senator STANLEY MATTHEWS of Ohio, one of the ablest members of that distinguished body. Senator MATTHEWS, though a Republican, is not in harmony with his party upon the great questions of money. He made an exceedingly thoughtful speech in the Senate on the 16th inst., announcing his views somewhat fully, and presenting some arguments in such a manner as to command the attention of thinking people. The constitutionality of the greenback is disputed by many. This extract from his speech presents with great force the affirmative argument on this point:

> "In my judgment there is a much broader ground on which this power can safely rest. I believe that it is the duty as well as the exclusive right of the National Government to furnish to the people, either directly or indirectly a National currency; and if it can do it indirectly through the medium of one or more National banks, *a fortiori* it may do it directly by the issue of its own notes. On what ground, may I ask, rest the present existence and lawful authority of the National banks to issue their notes to circulate as money to constitute the currency of the country? If the United States Government cannot issue or create representative paper money by direct legislation, issuing from the Treasury itself, how can it impart to corporations created by itself that power which it is claimed the Constitution has denied to it? Can it give to another that which it has not itself? Can the stream rise higher than the source? The maxim of the law is *qui facit per alium facit per se*. If there be no original power, from what source can there be any derived? The National banks are agents merely. Who is their principal, and how does it come that they can do what is denied to the principal from whom they derive all their power? It is not irreconcilable with this view that State Government created banks authorized to issue their own notes to circulate as money, while the Constitution of the United States prohibited the States themselves from emitting bills of credit, under which denomination circulating notes were decided to be included. There the positive prohibition of the Federal Constitution operated upon the States—not to take away, as it was held, their power to create corporations with banking powers, but only upon the direct action of the States themselves to issue their own bills. If there was any lack of logic it was in the original decision by which the lawlessness of State banks was first established."

This answers the illogical heresy that the general government may *indorse*, but may not *issue* money. Senator MATTHEWS supports his views by citations from several decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senator feels justified, "on grounds both of reason and authority, in maintaining the conclusion that Congress, in its discretion, has constitutional power to create a National currency of Treasury notes which shall be receivable in payment of all debts and dues, both public and private, as a legal tender." Senator MATTHEW'S attitude on this one phase of the money question is admirably and ingeniously sustained. He insists, and properly insists, that the Supreme Court has so decided, that to provide a currency for the country is the exercise on the part of Congress of indisputable constitutional power. This power plainly existing, seen in coin and bank notes, Congress, in the exercise of this power, may constitutionally secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation. If, in the opinion of Congress, it becomes necessary, in providing a currency, to make that currency a legal tender in payment of all debts, the Senator thinks the conclusion unavoidable that Congress may rightfully do so.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention accomplished nothing yesterday, beyond the temporary organization. There was an unseemly struggle over the roll, but crooked things were made straight, and the Convention refused to permit itself to be made an instrument of injustice and wrong to accommodate certain Philadelphia politicians. There was something very Cameronish in this little game, as Dr. WOOD aptly described it. It is a healthy sign, the sweeping and universal indignation by which it was frustrated, the feeling being so intense that the authors of the scheme shrunk from all responsibility for it, and voted with the Convention against it, leaving all the odium to fall on the shoulders of the unfortunate Chairman of the State Committee, who has our heartfelt sympathies. We do not think this movement, coupled with the reported action of the Committee on Credentials last night, has impaired the just claims of Western Pennsylvania on the Convention, for that recognition which we believe will make certain a Democratic victory in November. The DILL-Ross combination gained nothing by the events of yesterday. They commenced the operations of the day with a blunder and ended it by finding themselves in the minority on the Committee on Credentials, which was generally accepted as fatal to Mr. SINGERLY'S street railway employes. Mr. S. is the young gentleman who figured as clerk or secretary in reading the roll the Convention so summarily rejected.

Mr. SPEER made an admirable presiding officer, but it is understood will give place this morning to Mr. BUCKALEW, who was agreed on by the Committee on Organization, by a unanimous vote, for President of the Convention. The platform is in the hands of a subcommittee, of which Senator WALLACE is Chairman, and, we judge, will not differ materially from the abstract printed in our paper yesterday of the resolutions likely to be adopted.

The Convention is evidently one of great ability and independence. Our citizens manifest great interest in its proceedings, for there are many influential Republicans in Allegheny county, and thousands in Western Pennsylvania, who believe that upon its action will depend the rescue of Pennsylvania from the domination of the CAMERON ring, and the dawn of a new era in our glorious Commonwealth.

DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH.

The well advertised Communist parade in St. Louis was a very tame affair. In fact in America the froth of these agitators amounts to nothing in actual performance, for the reason that the crowds of Americans who even follow in the processions of the imported Communists take no stock in their wild and destructive theories. It's fun and excitement to participate, and that's about all the American Communist cares for. He differs from the European variety vastly.

A few statistics furnished by the New York *Evening Post* from the last census, show how futile the efforts of the Communists would be for the overthrow of our social system. Of course property owners would not countenance any scheme to take from them their titles and divide everything that represents wealth among the people at large. The Communists would therefore have to recruit their forces from those classes of our population which depend on wages for support. The census divides occupation as follows: Agricultural, professional and personal service; trade and transportation; and manufactures and mechanical and mining industries. The total population engaged in all classes of occupations is 12,505,923, of whom 10,669,635 are males. The subdivisions among the classes mentioned above are as follows:

Agriculture	3,922,471
Professional	2,684,973
Trade and transportation	1,191,238
Mechanical and mining	2,707,421

Thus it will be seen that more than half of our working population are engaged in agriculture, and if to these are added the persons engaged in professional and personal services the minority of all the rest is conspicuous. Again, the number of acres of farm land in 1870 was 407,735,041, and of improved farm land 188,921,099. The average size of farms was 153 acres, so that the owners of improved farms numbered 1,234,778, as compared with 556,010 in 1850. There is no room for communism where honest labor offers such an opportunity to every man to possess a homestead, and this great army of landowners will make short work of any attempt to overthrow the beneficial system under which they thrive.

GERRYMANDERS.

The *Chronicle*, which has borne for years without a word of protest the most infamous scheme of gerrymandering disfranchisement ever invented, here in Pennsylvania, is terribly excited over the Apportionment bill passed by the Democrats in Ohio, to supplant the existing Radical gerrymander. The new scheme in Ohio is fairness itself, compared with the one it supercedes. It is the boast of the Radicals they can hold the Legislature in Pennsylvania with 40,000 majority against them on the popular vote. To show how the Republicans have gerrymandered to hold on to power in Congress and the State Legislatures, we have a few figures for the *Chronicle:* At the Presidential election in 1876, in the five great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, there were cast in round numbers an aggregate of 3,500,000 votes; of which TILDEN had a majority of 22,500, yet under Radical apportionments these States sent to the present Congress *forty-six* Democrats to *sixty-six* Republicans. Fairly divided the delegations would stand *fifty-seven* Democrats to *fifty-five* Republicans. Indiana with 10,000 Democratic majority was fixed up so as to send *four* Democrats and *nine* Republicans. New York with 32,000 Democratic majority sends *sixteen* Democrats to *seventeen* Republicans. And for three years the Legislature of that State has refused to obey the constitutional mandate to reapportion the State, because any change that might be made would give the Democrats a Legislature and United States Senator in place of ROSCOE CONKLING.

In all the Northern States the Republicans have entrenched themselves in power by the most shameful gerrymanders, and we hope the Democrats will smash them just as they have done in Ohio, whenever they get the chance. The trouble with the *Chronicle* is that while it stands by the Republicans in all their deviltry, it sniffles, and wants to exact all the virtues from the Democrats.

THE Methodist ministers of Chicago are engaged in the discussion of "The Relations of the Church to Socialism" at their regular Monday meetings. We gave a week or so ago some of the novel deas advanced at their meeting on the subject of applying the communistic principle to the salaries of pastors and other strange ideas from ministerial sources on the subject of preventing the too rapid increase of population. At the last meeting three of the Chicago Communist leaders were present to listen to the discussion, and one of them, Citizen SCHILLING, availed himself of the invitation to express his views. He disclaimed for the Socialists any purpose to make war on individuals or to destroy lives or property,—that is to say, personal property. What they do propose, according to this mild-mannered exponent of the aims and intentions of Communism, is to have an equal division of all the real estate on the face of the earth; to regulate wages by law, and do away with competition in labor; to abolish the use of labor-saving machinery, and return to the primitive fashion of doing everything by hand, with the additional requirement that the hours of labor shall be reduced and the rate of compensation increased. Citizen SCHILLING'S idea of a minister's duty is to assist in making this sort of a loafer's paradise on earth, instead of preaching continually about the joys of Heaven.

A SPECIAL dispatch, elsewhere given, announces the decision of the Beaver Courts against Allegheny county in the suits for damage brought by shippers who lost their goods in the July riots in this city. There were ten cases in which a change of venue was granted, and one, that of Messrs. GIBSON & Co., was first taken up. Judge HICE ruled out all efforts to prove the Pennsylvania Railroad Company responsible for the loss in having taken improper steps to suppress the disturbance. The same evidence which had been submitted in the case of GIBSON & Co. was then admitted in the remaining nine cases, and the jury charged to render a verdict for the claimants, which was done. The county will carry thec ase to the Supreme Court.

OHIO, under the present Radical apportionment, sends eight Democrats and twelve Republicans to Congress. This the *Chronicle* thinks all right, although the State gave 22,500 majority at the last election. The new Democratic apportionment gives the majority party twelve members and the minority eight. This the *Chronicle* thinks all wrong. It is in favor of minority representation with a vengeance, and majority disfranchisement because it is the blasted Democrats who are punished. On the *Chronicle* principle if our majority in Ohio was 40,000, we should only have four Congressmen, and if it should reach 60,000 we suppose there should be two Democratic Congressmen from the State.

IF Germany meditates the closing of the Baltic Sea in case of a Continental war the Government of Sweden and Norway knows nothing of it. Of course, the nation holding the prime interest in the matter is Denmark, and she has not been heard from. If Germany and Russia unite and persuade or coerce the Danes into allowing the closing of the Categat Sound, there is but one Power that can offer any serious resistance to the measure, and that is Great Britain. The probability is that Germany will first seek to annex Denmark to her Empire before entering into an agreement for the closing of the Baltic.

THE Democracy of Ohio have called a State Convention to meet at Columbus on the 26th of June. It will be composed of 630 delegates, and will work smoother and more harmoniously than our Pennsylvania Conventions with 260 delegates. But then Ohio don't possess the sweet boon of a Philadelphia, with street railway politicians in both parties.

THE Cologne *Gazette* estimates the army which Russia can place in the field at present at 600,000 men. This strength may be maintained, but cannot be increased. The Russian forces now in European Turkey and Roumania amount to twelve and a half army corps—312,000 men. About 100,000 men must be employed for the occupation of Asiatic Turkey; so that only seven and a half army corps—187,500 men—remain still disposable. In case of war with England the Russian troops could not be withdrawn from Turkey and Roumania. The disposable seven and a half army corps would then be employed for occupying the coasts of the Black Sea and the Baltic. Poland and St. Petersburg and Moscow, where recent events have shown the presence of very dangerous elements, would also require strong garrisons. Russia could, therefore, in case of war with England, maintain her present positions, but would have no forces—not to speak of an Indian campaign—for taking precautionary measures against Austria, at whose mercy she would be, if Austria resolved on warlike measures.

IT is gratifying to learn from an eminently trustworthy and impartial source that the gentleman employed by the United States to do its diplomatic business at Paris is earning his salary by the arduous performance of his difficult and delicate task. The Paris correspondent of a leading London journal notes that "on Friday evening the American Minister, General Noyes, who has already made himself highly popular with all classes here, opened his *salons*, which were crowded with the *elite* of American society. There were also many Englishmen, who hurried from the banquet given to the Prince of Wales, to pay their respects to Mrs. Noyes." Would it be fair, honest, or judicious to call Mr. Noyes from the performance of these solemn duties to tell what he knows about frauds in Florida, and relate the details of his connection with Mr. Dennis and Returning Boarder McLin?

ROUND DANCING has recently been condemned by a church council at Lynchburg, Va., presided over by Bishop Whittle, who, adopting the language and sentiment of the late Bishop Johns, instructed the convocation that "this scandal was not to be tolerated in the Church of Christ." He advocated affectionate appeal and earnest remonstrance to win back those "led astray" by this particular sin; but if those methods would not prevail then he was in favor of dealing more summarily with the offenders. While giving the Bishop and his council credit for the purest purposes in this matter, we wish they would deal with sins that they know something about and not waste so much valuable powder upon a matter which abstractedly may seem an offense, but which is approved as wholesome and harmless by the vast majority of good people who have tried it.

SOME time last winter a charity penny-lunch house was established through the instrumentality of a Mrs. Roberts, well-known in Washington as a writer for local newspapers. The experiment being somewhat novel, interested public men, and at the opening of the establishment a distinguished company of gentlemen was present and partook of the frugal fare. Since then the soup-house has flourished with varying fortunes, and Mrs. Roberts has managed to keep alive the interest which the public felt in it at its inception. On Monday the House passed a joint resolution appropriating $1,500 for the further maintenance of this lunch-house, the money to be paid to a prominent banker in Washington City to be doled out in weekly installments of $100 to Mrs. Roberts, who will dispense it at her discretion. A good lunch, that is, soup, bread, meat and coffee, is provided for a penny.

SO FAR the Governor of Georgia has shown no disposition to commute the sentence of Mrs. Kate Southern, condemned to be hanged for stabbing to death a woman who was a rival in the affections of Mr. Southern. Public opinion in Georgia is by no means unanimous in behalf of leniency, and such a prominent paper as the Savannah *News* is unable to percieve any justification for the exercise of Executive clemency. The Pensacola *Advance* goes so fas as to urge that Mrs. Southern be hanged "in order that the true theory of the law be illustrated." Meantime, advocates of equal rights for women may find food for interesting discussion in the question whether, if Mr. Southern had killed a man for defiantly attempting to alienate the affections of his wife, a jury of men would have condemned him to the gallows.

SINCE the Pan-Anglican and Pan-Presbyterian councils, the convening of a Pan-Methodist assemblage has been merely a question of time. The Southern Methodists now suggest the Christmas of 1881 as the time and Boston as the place for this gathering; they are for calling it an Ecumenical Conference, which is clearly an improvement on the rather awkward Greek-English compound. If sentimental considerations were to govern in the matter, the place of all others for holding such a conference would seem to be the City Road Chapel, London, where John Wesley preached, and near which his body lies. But Boston is a remarkable town, and the delegates from abroad would no doubt see much to interest and surprise them during their visit.

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated assertions that the Western farmers had sent all of their grain to market, and that the yield of last year was much less than had been supposed, the receipts of grain at Chicago on Monday last were the largest ever known for a single day, the total receipts aggregating 645,985 bushels, in addition to 8,688 barrels of flour. Corn made up 365,879 bushels, and wheat 120,269 bushels of the total quantity. The shipments were also very large, aggregating 549,821 bushels. The receipts at Milwaukee were large, the quantity of wheat being 96,400 bushels, and the total receipts 146,200 bushels.

THE Treasury Department has had some difficulty in the purchase of silver bullion for coining purposes. Persons owning bullion wanted gold for it, as the bullion contains on an average about sixty per centum of silver to forty per centum of gold in value. The Treasury would, however, pay for it only in the standard silver dollar, and the owners had to make the best of these terms or keep their bullion. The Treasury, therefore, gets all the bullion it wants for the silver dollar or the silver certificate, the latter being preferred by the sellers.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PETER COOPER says his simple rules of business have been to avoid debt and idleness.

GENERAL MORGAN is mentioned as a Democratic Congressional candidate in Ohio.

THOMAS J. CLAY, a grandson of Henry Clay, is a soldier in the regular army in Texas.

IT is said more young men go to Florida to play keno than for the benefit of their health.

MILWAUKEE wants the Confederate brigadiers who were recently at Boston to visit that city.

MR. JAMES OAKES, of Arlington, Mass., the principal executor of Edwin Forrest's will, is hopelessly ill.

A MAN died from the lack of proper nourishment, in Brooklyn, last week, who had money in five savings banks.

THE late W. S. O'BRIEN, a year before his death, settled $1,000,000 on the woman, who now claims to have been his wife.

THE Old South is not redeemed yet by $150,000. If it has to come down, every Bostonian will go home with a brick in his hat.

JOHN BRIGHT, in his recent speech at Manchester, reproached Lord Beaconfield with "not having a single drop of English blood in his veins."

A REPORT comes from Paris that an American young lady, bent on outdressing all the world, has engaged herself to the son of the illustrious Mr. Worth.

WHEN Miss Thursby is to sing in public in the evening, she refrains from conversation all the afternoon, and takes two hours' sleep immediately before appearing.

OUT of honor to the English visitors to the Paris Exhibition, the proprietor of a small *cabaret* has changed the old name of the establishment to that of "Le Petit Godam."

BISHOP WHITTLE, Episcopalian, of Virginia, is out with a vigorous condemnation of round dancing, which he says is an abomination that he is ashamed to particularly describe.

MR. EUGENE HALL is respectfully informed that this country was Mexicanized when Mr. Hayes, a usurper, was placed in the White House by fraud. To constitutionally investigate fraud is not to Mexicanize a country.

REV. FATHER KEANE will be consecrated Bishop of Richmond by Archbishop Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, about the 9th of next month, it is thought. Cardinal McCloskey, who sailed for New York last Saturday, brings the bulls of appointment.

"I UNDERSTAND," said an American visitor who encountered the Hon. Index Noyes at the Paris Exposition, "that you have heard bad news from home." "*Je ne parle pas Anglaise*," returned the distinguished plenipotentiary, hastily dropping out of sight in the crowd.

THE Kentucky Legislature, at its last session, passed a very severe law against carrying concealed deadly weapons. It has given rise to much discussion and many objections—but the *Courier-Journal* considers all the objections weak, and insists upon the rigid enforcement of the law.

ORANGES impregnated with arsenic have been dropped in exposed situations in the streets of London. The authors of this diabolical practice have not been discovered, and nothing is learned as to the motive. The only result thus far is the death of a boy nine years of age, but many children had narrow escapes.

THE leading Southern papers generally are utterly opposed to opening the Presidential title, yet not one of them thinks it improper to make such investigation as will show who committed frauds in Florida and Louisiana by taking the testimony of McLin, Dennis and others who voluntarily offer to tell about things to which they were parties, with distinguished visitors, &c.

THE city of Texarkana is built at the junction of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. It received its name in 1819, when an enthusiastic surveyor, while running the lines, blazed the three fragments of the names of the new States on a tree, and predicted that a great city would be built there. Three years ago, when the town was founded, the name, still to be seen on the old tree, was adopted, and the prediction seems in a fair way to be verified, as the town now has 3,000 inhabitants, and is an important railroad crossing.

CONFESSING FOUR MURDERS.

The Guilty Secret that a Reputable Citizen Carried to His Death Bed.

LEBANON, PA., May 20.—To-day, at Myerstown, a small station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near this city, great excitement was created when it was learned that a respected and trusted citizen, John Stoever, who had recently died, had confessed on his death bed to George Heffelfinger and Percival Daub, that during the last 25 years he had been concerned in four murders. He was a man of some property, and esteemed by all who knew him, and this confession is a great shock to the community. Stoever died before he could give full details of these four murders, but enough was revealed to relieve his mind of the weight of guilt silently borne all these years, which must have been years of mortal agony to him. It is claimed by all who knew him, and by those to whom he confessed his crimes, that he was sane and in his right mind up to the moment of his death.

As proof of the truth of his confession the fact is cited that some years ago a boat captain in the employ of the firm of Wm. Eckenroath & Brother was missed while on a trip up the river, which circumstance is well remembered in this community. It has always been suspected that he was foully dealt with, for the reason that he nearly always carried a considerable sum of money with him. Stoever confessed that he helped to kill this man, and that $500 in money was taken from his person. His body was thrown into the canal, as was also that of a little boy, who, to prevent him from being a witness of the foul deed was sent to a store close by, but returning in time to discover the crime and the criminals was struck on the head with a hatchet and killed.

One of his other two victims was thrown into a brick kiln and his body burned to ashes, and the other was laid beside a lime-kiln so as to create the theory that while sleeping near its mouth he was suffocated by its deadly gas.

The request of the dying man was that after his burial the confession should be given to the public, but it was kept secret until, a few days ago, one of the witnesses, a relative of Stoever, said to a resident of Meyerstown that he could not endure it any longer, and revealed the awful crimes. Two of Stoever's accomplices in at least two or three of these murders are still at liberty and residents of this county. Heffelfinger and Daub will be taken before a constable on Wednesday next to give a sworn statement of the confession.

MORRISSEY'S MONEY.

Not Insolvent, but Made Provision for His Wife.

[N. Y. Correspondence Detroit Free Press.]

The report that John Morrissey was practically insolvent at the time of his death is both denied and corroborated. Those who ought to be best informed as to the facts say that the report is substantially true. Enough may be realized from the estate, they say, to pay off all claims, but when that is done there will be little or nothing left. Morrissey did not really know how he stood for some time before his death. His affairs had been managed to a very large extent by others, and, though their fidelity is not questioned by any one, it is clear that there is a leak somewhere. Besides, Morrissey did not have much money at any time since 1873. The great panic of that year hurt him severely, and he never recovered from its effect. Previous to that time he had mortgaged his Twenty-fourth street "club house" for $50,000, and used the money elsewhere. When the panic came he needed more money, and he sold his remaining interest in the club house for $30,000. After that he got pretty deep in local politics, and of course there was a constant outgo of cash. His interest in the club house at Saratoga, and also in the race course there, gradually diminished, till, at the time of his death, it was only three-eighths of the whole supposed value. The same partners he had in Twenty-fourth street became his partners at Saratoga, and the greater part of the business passed into their hands. There was nothing unfair about their transactions, but it just happened in the ordinary course of affairs that their interest increased, while Morrissey's fell off. The exact amount of his debts is not known, but it is believed that when the estate is settled up there will not be much left for the persons named in his will as legatees. His widow, however, is said to be safe. I am told that he provided moderately for her several years ago, and so arranged the matter that she need have nothing to fear, even if the estate is all swallowed up by claims. She was a good and true wife, and Morrissey did well in securing her against want.

JUDGE KELLEY.

He Gives Way to 'Lish Davis in a Fit of Ill Humor.

[Correspondence of the Graphic.]

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Judge Kelley has written a letter to his Philadelphia constituents declining to be a candidate for Congress at the next election, and announcing his intention to make an extended tour in Europe. He has served his constituents and the country with great ability for twenty-four years, and there is, perhaps, no man in Congress who will be more missed, and none more devoted to the interest of American industries. His unfortunate determination grows out of an unjust attack upon him by the Philadelphia newspapers in reference to the pending Tariff bill, and, like all misunderstandings, it is based upon a trivial mistake. It is one of the rules of the House that all bills affecting the revenue shall be considered in Committee of the Whole, but before that stage was reached in the consideration of the Wood Tariff bill, O'Neil of Philadelphia, and some other Republicans attempted to have it laid on the table. Randall ruled very properly that a motion to lay on the table was not in order at that stage of the proceedings, and Kelley sustained him in the ruling. Kelley also asked his Republican friends who were with him in opposing the bill to give Wood respectful treatment, and at this the Philadelphia newspapers became so indignant as to declare that Kelley's usefulness as a Congressman was ended. Kelley has worked faithfully and ably both in the committee and in the House to defeat Wood's tariff revision project, and is depended upon by the Republicans to lead them in defeating it when the opportunity arrives. Knowing this, he is very sensitive to criticism, and it is hoped that he may be induced to withdraw his letter declining a renomination.

Getting Into the Exposition at Paris.

[Tribune Letter.]

I went up to the exhibition this afternoon. My only title to admission was a temporary ticket which had expired with the month of April. My photographic ticket-of-leave had not yet been issued—tickets, like most other things, being behindhand. But no difficulty was made on this score. The only difficulty was to find out the right wicket through which to enter. On some of these there were no signs or inscriptions of any sort. The policemen respectfully appealed to supplied the missing link, and I underwent, for the first time, the formidable ordeal of regular entrance. A small double toll-house, composed of a central passage, with a sentry box on either side, confronts you. A squad of police surround it, but don't oppose your approach. A policeman bars the narrow passage way inside. A wicket-keeper to the right surveys the new-comer for a second, takes my ticket, inspects it on both sides and is himself inspected during the process by his colleague opposite. The ticket proving satisfactory, wicket-keeper No. 1 nods to me and to wicket-keeper No. 2, who in turn nods to the policeman, who, in his turn, nods to me again, and steps civilly aside. I suppose that I am now at liberty to pass, but I am wrong. I had forgotten wicket-keeper No. 3, to whom my attention is directed as I pass on, and to him also I have to submit my purple card. He is satisfied with the most cursory glance, nods, strikes a bell, and this time I am really through.

The Pope Sick.

[Late Letter from Rome.]

I have been hearing unpleasant tidings respecting the health of the Holy Father. He is unquestionably much out of health, though it may be hoped that there is nothing to cause serious alarm to his friends for the present. He is told by his medical attendants that he must in nowise pass the summer and autumn in the Vatican. But there are much doubt and difficulty as to where he should go for his *villeggiatura*, Castel Gandolfo, the natural place for the purpose, is full of nuns, placed there by Pius IX., in the difficulty of finding other quarters for them. I hear some talk of his going to Perugia. It would doubtless be the best step to take. It is the best summer climate in Italy, and it is the air that the Pontiff has been used to for many years past. Those around him, who are always seeking occasion to make difficulties, object that no other place out of Rome, save Castel Gandolfo, having been guaranteed to him as a possession and a residence, he could not be considered safe elsewhere. Of course this is absolute nonsense, and is perfectly well known to be such by those who give it utterance. The desirable thing would be that the Pope should go to Perugia in perfect privacy and official *incognito*.

The Return of the Cardinal.

[New York Evening Post.]

Cardinal McCloskey has returned home, bringing with him from Rome his official hat—which he will wear with graceful dignity. From reported conversations with him it does not appear that he regards the accession of Leo XIII. as the beginning of a remarkably liberal papal period—that is, liberal in the sense of a relinquishment of any of the claims of the Pope to temporal sovereignty and other disputed rights and privileges. The Cardinal believes that there is in this country a popular instinct of conservatism which will save us from the extreme consequences with which political and religious agitation threatens some parts of Europe. How this instinct will affect the fortunes of the Roman Catholic Church in this country is a question about which a good many persons beside the Cardinal are speculating.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.

Continued from First Page.

This ballot showed Mr. Dill lacked but eleven votes of a nomination, and indicated his nomination on the next ballot. The President announced there was no choice, and ordered a third vote.

THE DECISIVE BALLOT.

Previous to this, however, Mr. DEVER of Philadelphia, in a few remarks, withdrew the nomination of General William McCandless. The delegates then settled down to the decisive ballot on the highest prize in the Convention's lottery. As it proceeded and the friends of General McCandless commenced to change to other candidates, there was applause. Some Philadelphians voting for Hopkins early on the roll call, the gallery demonstrations were uproarious. President BUCKALEW at once stopped all proceedings until perfect order was secured, and then notified the spectators if they would not respect the Convention the Convention would not respect them; an intimation that conveyed an idea of clearing the crowded galleries. When the name of Mr. Hugus of Somerset, was called, he rose, and, "thanking the Convention for the very earnest support it gave his candidate, Judge Black, withdrew his name." There was great laughter at this. After this there was a slight manifestation when the famous "Bill" McMullen of Philadelphia, changed from McCandless to Hopkins. The Convention reached the S's before Mr. Dill gained the eleven votes necessary to his nomination, and Mr. Samuel Strasbaugh of Perry county, gave the 126th vote which made Dill's calling and election sure. There was a good deal of applause on the floor, but not so much in the galleries when this point was reached. Finally the end came, and President BUCKALEW announced the vote as follows:

Whole number of votes	249
Necessary to a choice	125
Andrew H. Dill	136
James H. Hopkins	89
George A. Jenks	13
Victor E. Piollet	5
Kobert E. Monaghan	6

Mr. BUCKALEW—As President of this Convention, and its authorized organ for that purpose, I declare that Andrew H. Dill of Union county, having received a majority of all the votes cast in this Convention, is the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania at the election to be held in November, 1878.

MAKING IT UNANIMOUS.

Then there followed a great deal of cheering, clapping and stamping, but it was noticeable the enthusiasm was in the body of the Convention and not in the crowded galleries. In the midst of the noise and confusion the President recognized Mr. Hay of Allegheny, as the representative of Mr. Hopkins, on the floor. Mr. HAY said they had pressed their candidate on the Convention, and did all that men could do, in honor to secure his success. He deserved to be the choice of the party, and he believed if Mr. Hopkins had been nominated success would have been certain. Success may not be so certain with others. The Convention in its wisdom had determined not to nominate our candidate and we bowed to that decision. He desired on behalf of Mr. Hopkins and his friends to make a motion that the nomination should be unanimous.

President BUCKALEW put the motion and declared it unanimously carried by the votes of delegates within the circle, but a few outsiders had voted in the negative.

Mr. J. F. CONNOLLY of Luzerne, made a brief speech, pledging that county to its old time Democratic majority for Dill.

Mr. SPEER moved a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Dill and inform him of his nomination. Adopted, and Messrs. Speer, Dallas and Jackson of Sullivan appointed.

NOMINATION OF SUPREME JUDGE.

Mr. FOX of Northampton, moved the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS of Montgomery, in pointed phrase, named Henry P. Ross of Montgomery, as an accomplished jurist, a judge of ten years' experience, and a student and scholar, whose decisions have been quoted throughout the State. He also paid a high tribute to Judge Ross' Democracy.

A. H. COFFROTH of Somerset, named as a man of unswerving integrity, and high legal ability, Furman Sheppard of Philadelphia.

Mr. MILLER of Washington, in a highly eulogistic speech nominated S. B. Wilson of Beaver; but Mr. Wilson's name was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH of Armstrong, nominated Edward S. Golden of Kittanning.

The first and only ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	242
Necessary to a choice	122
H. P. Ross	162
Furman Sheppard	71
E. S. Golden	10

President BUCKALEW—Henry P. Ross of Montgomery county, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, to be voted for at the election in November, 1878. (Cheers.)

WAS T A REST.

A Delegate moved that when the Convention adjourns it do so to meet at four o'clock. Mr. Allen moved as an amendment that when the Convention adjourns it do so to meet at half past three o'clock. The motion was put and declared defeated, when there was a call for a division. There was considerable noise here occasioned by delegates leaving the hall, and the call for a division was not heeded. The majority was largely against the amendment, and the original motion was not put.

NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

The Convention now proceeded to receive nominations for Lieutenant Governor, and A. ALBRIGHT of Lehigh, presented the name of William H. Sowden of Allentown, who he said is a man every way fitted for the place. He is a man who stands as high as any other in the Democratic party; one who has been in the service of his country and who enlisted not for pay or emoluments, but as a private soldier.

Mr. MARTIN of Lycoming, proposed the name of a young man, in the prime of life, who would, if elected, fill the high position with credit to himself and the Democracy of the State. The Convention could not do better, or nominate a man who will be a stronger candidate than O. H. Reighard of Williamsport.

SENATOR FERTIG'S CLAIMS.

Mr. GUTHRIE of Crawford—I have the honor to name the Hon. John S. Fertig of Titusville, Senator from the Fiftieth Senatorial district. He has made a good record. He is a gentleman who, when the Democratic party needed help, came nobly to its assistance and did noble service. Two years ago, at the time of the Presidential election, Mr. Fertig was elected in a Republican district, when it was carried by a Republican majority of 800, by 45 majority. He was a candidate at Titusville for Mayor, and although placed in nomination twelve hours before the election, was elected. He was a candidate for a second term, and so strong was he that he had no opposition. He was a candidate for a third term, and was again elected by an overwhelming majority, and was afterwards elected Senator. Mr. Fertig occupies a place in the Producers' Union, and is exceedingly popular in the oil regions.

Mr. EASTMAN of Butler, offered the name of Jacob Zeigler of Butler, who, like Senator Fertig, was identified with the oil interests, and was a member of the Producers' Union.

Mr. BAILEY of Cambria, presented the name of Robert L. Johnson of Ebensburg, an old Democratic war horse, and who if nominated, would make a strong opponent to the Republican candidate.

Mr. BOLE of Crawford, named James A. Stranahan of Mercer, a man of sterling integrity, a man of ripe ability and every way fitted to occupy the position of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. RODEARMEL of Dauphin, named Dr. Lewis Heck of Harrisburg, as a candidate for the nomination, without remarks.

Mr. REED of Philadelphia—Philadelphia has not been treated with the kindness she deserves. I propose to appeal to the generosity of this Convention and to present for the kind consideration of the Convention the name of John E. Faunce.

Mr. MCGINNIS of Lawrence, presented the name of Hon. Wm. McClelland of Allegheny, without any remarks.

FIRST BALLOT.

On motion the nominations for Lieutenant Governor were now closed, different motions to fix an hour for reconvening were declared out of order, and the Chair directed the call of the roll. The first ballot stood as follows:

Whole number of votes	237
Necessary for a choice	119
Sowden	54
Reighard	11
Fertig	50
Ziegler	30
Johnston	12
Stranahan	20
Heck	7
Faunce	53

Neither candidate having received a majority of votes, there was no nomination. A motion was here made to adjourn till half-past three o'clock but failed. The names of Messrs. O. P. Reighard, R. L. Johnston and Dr. Louis Heck were then withdrawn for Lieutenant Governor. The name of Hon. Wm. McClelland of Pittsburgh was withdrawn by Mr. J. H. McCreery of Allegheny, before the first ballot

SECOND BALLOT.

The usual confusion following the announcement of an unsuccessful ballot was finally quieted and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	229
Necessary for a choice	115
Sowden	47
Fertig	76
Zeigler	28
Stranahan	19
Faunce	59

The Chairman announced that there was no nomination, when Mr. Bigley of Allegheny renewed his motion to adjourn, but the motion was promptly defeated.

WITHDRAWALS.

The delegates went into a lively conference, during which a motion was made and carried that after the next ballot the lowest candidate be dropped. The motion was carried, but was unnecessary since—

L. CASSIDAY of Philadelphia, withdrew the name of Mr. Faunce.

GEORGE HERBERT of Sharon, withdrew the name of Mr. Stranahan.

FRANK EASTMAN of Butler withdrew the name of Mr. Ziegler of the same place.

FERTIG NOMINATED ON THIRD BALLOT.

This left Senator Fertig of Titusville, and Mr. Sowden of Allentown, in the field. The Convention proceeded to the third ballot with considerable interest. The vote stood as follows:

Fertig	162
Sowden	64
Whole number of votes	226

Mr. Fertig of Titusville, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. On motion of Mr. ALBRIGHT of Lehigh, the nomination of Mr. Fertig was made unanimous.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

R. B. BROWN of Clarion, here moved, in order to expedite matters, the nomination by acclamation of J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Chairman BUCKALEW decided the motion out of order since objection thereto was made by several delegates.

SPEER SPEAKS FOR AFRICA.

R. MILTON SPEER of Huntingdon—I desire to say a few words in behalf of J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon. He is a native of my own town, and has been employed in the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs the past three years. He is a practical surveyor and an excellent draughtsman. He is a man of unblemished character, and one whose name would give strength to the Democratic ticket. You have given the Lieutenant Governor to the west, the Governor to the north, the Judge to the east, now give the Juniata valley a show. Every lawyer in the State would feel safe with the important documents kept under Mr. Africa's care with him installed as Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. BIDDIS of Pike, presented the name of James Howard Beech of Wayne.

ALLEGHENY'S CLAIMS.

CHARLES F. MCKENNA of Allegheny: I present the name and the claim of one of our old and most respected citizens, the Hon. John Swan, of Allegheny, for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. We claim some recognition at the hands of this Convention. We feel bad over the nomination for Governor. We feel bad we did not carry our favorite candidate. We will, nevertheless, give a cordial support to the worthy nominee, A. H. Dill. We believe we have claims here. In presenting the name of Mr. Swan, I will say, he is every inch an honest man and well capable to fill it to the satisfaction of all. I ask, gentlemen of this Convention, that he receive your cordial support upon this occasion.

MALCOLM HAY of Allegheny—One of my honored colleagues, in words no less forcible than proper on this occasion, has presented to the Convention the name of one of the old, tried and true Democrats for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. He has just informed me he does not desire to be voted for here, and desires me to withdraw his name, which I now do. There are gentlemen already named well worthy of the place.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Philadelphia, nominated John H. Reall of Philadelphia.

AFRICA NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT.

This closed the nominations and the Convention proceeded to the first ballot, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	223
Africa	156
Beech	61
Reall	6

J. Simpson Africa having received a majority of votes was declared the nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. BIDDIS then moved that the nomination of Mr. Africa be made unanimous.

Mr. MCGRATH of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of five to notify the candidates nominated this day, of their selection.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Wm. V. McGrath of Philadelphia, J. H. McCreery of Allegheny, H. M. North of Lancaster, John G. Freese of Columbia, and R. P. Allen of Lycoming, were appointed.

SPEER ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

WM. A. WALLACE of Clearfield, here moved that Hon. R. Milton Speer of Huntingdon, be elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation. The election was made unanimous.

Hon. A. H. DILL, conducted by the Committee appointed to notify him of his nomination, now appeared on the stage and was greeted with deafening applause.

After quiet was restored, Mr. Speer said:

The Committee appointed by you to wait upon and inform your nominee for Governor, have the pleasure to report they have discharged their duty, and now present to the Convention the next Governor of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF A. H. DILL.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I come before you as an humble member of your party, and thank you for the high honor you have conferred upon me in making me the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of this great State. (Applause.) I value the nomination more highly, because it has been given me without personal solicitation, not that such action by the representatives of a great party is not an object of the highest and purest ambition, but because I was unwilling to become the judge of my own fitness for this exalted position. (Applause.) I feel the great personal and political responsibility of the favor you have done me. I know it will take all the vigor of a strong man, and I know, in its result it means the political control of this great State of Pennsylvania. (Applause).

When we consider the condition of the people, the long distressing condition of the people, their prosperity blighted, their business without remuneration, their labor unemployed, the foundation of commercial prosperity shaken; and only the other day, in the Congress of the United States, a leader of the Republican party advocated an increase of the army in order to repress the people; and when we remember that the political party responsible for this state of things has still control of the federal offices we have some idea of the foe we are to meet. We can see something of the battle that is before us. If we are to gain a victory it can be done only by the determined assault of a united, harmonious and enthusiastic party. (Great applause.)

The Republican party pleads continuance of power because its mission is not ended. For nearly twenty years, with temporary exceptions, it has had complete control of the destinies of the Union. It has had absolute control of the Executive, the Judicial, the Legislative departments of the Government, and what has it done? With full power to increase the tariff, it has lowered it. It went into power with wealth generally diffused, with few millionaires, and with no squalid poverty. How is it now? A nabob at one end of society, and at the other end a tramp. Such is the result of its policy. (Applause.)

But, I do not desire to make a long speech. I did not respond to your call for that purpose. I merely desire to say something must be done. If the mission of the Republican party is not ended, it ought to be, or, at least it ought to be postponed to a more fitting occasion and the mission of the Democratic party should begin. I firmly and sincerely trust that it is the mission of the Democratic party to lift the country out of its despair, not by a faint search for any new principle of political economy, but by the application of proper and honest government; by a retrenchment of government expenses in order that taxes may be reduced; by the administration of government friendly to the new Constitution; by the practical solution of practical questions; by enforcing in State affairs some of the economy that is found in the home circle, by the cutting down of expenses and by withdrawing the eye of the people from following the flag to the hidden deeds accomplished under the flag.

I have only an additional word to say. I know no other standard of duty for a public servant than the constitution and the laws. If the nomination that is now made shall be ratified by the people, I promise that the constitution and the laws of this great State shall be my guide in conducting the affairs of this great Commonwealth, and that from now until the election I will devote to the service of my party all my abilities and powers, and if elected by the people, I will devote to the service of the whole people of the State the same measure of ability.

The speaker here retired amid very enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dill's speech, loud calls were made for Senator Wallace, who responded as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am in no condition to address you to-day, after two days of arduous labors, and I know you do not desire me to inflict a speech on you. I am proud of your ticket, and ready to employ every energy to aid in its success. (Applause.) I ask you to come with me, and from now until the Ides of November shall have passed, let us, in every district, teach the people the misdeeds of those who are in power. Let us organize our forces. Let us indict the Republican party, and instruct the people of the corruption of its leaders. With such a ticket as you have, and with proper efforts made in behalf of the candidates, I say there is no such word as fail. And as sure as the people intend to be free, the Democratic party is onward; it is determined to sweep the State and coerce victory. Let us remember that the Democratic party is now upon its march to victory. Come with me, with the standard bearer whom you have chosen to-day. Victory is within our grasp. If we all work as we should, I repeat there will be no such word as fail in the vocabulary of the Democratic party.

Chairman BUCKALEW suggested that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Allegheny county Democracy for their courteous and hospitable treatment to delegates, and for their generosity in securing the hall in which the Convention was held. The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and adopted.

W. V. MCGRATH of Philadelphia, moved a vote of thanks to Hon. Wm. McClelland for his services as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and this too was adopted.

The Chairman followed Senator Wallace in a few words as follows:

SPEECH OF CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: At the close of our proceedings it affords me great satisfaction to express to you my congratulations. You have nominated a sound and excellent ticket. I had the honor to serve some years in the Legislature of this state when your candidate for Governor was a member of the House of Representatives, and also when he was a member of the Senate. I have experience enough of party affairs and party men to know something of them. I desire to state to you my personal conviction with reference to your candidate. He is owned and controlled by no man and by no interest in the broad Commonwealth; that he has a good, sound, substantial will of his own, and is competent in every way to be your Governor, or to serve you in any other position. Go forward, then, gentlemen, under the standard of your candidate for Governor and the honorable men associated with him on the ticket, under the conviction that your cause is good and that your candidates are good. Not wishing to detain you any longer, I adjourn the Convention in the usual manner. I now propose five ringing cheers for our candidate for Governor and his associates.

The cheers were given with a will, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

ANDREW H. DILL,

lawyer and State Senator from the Seventeenth district, comprising the counties of Union, Snyder and Nothumberland, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 18, 1836. His father was a clergyman of the M. E. Church, and according to the custom of that denomination, was periodically removed from place to place. In 1849 Andrew entered Dickinson Seminary, whence he graduated in 1852. A year later he studied in Dickinson College, graduating in the first section in 1855. He then engaged in teaching in Frederick City, Maryland, and became a student at law with James Lynch, of Frederick, where he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1858, after which he became a practitioner in Columbia county, Pa., and there resided until 1859. In the latter year he opened an office in Gettysburg, but after six months associated in a law partnership with his uncle, Isaac Dill of Huntsville, Alabama. In April, 1860, he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Lewisburg, Union county, where he became actively engaged in the practice of his profession and has since resided. He served as First Lieutenant of Co. F in the Twenty-eight Pennsylvania Volunteers during the emergencies of 1862-'63. Receiving the nomination for the House of Representatives in 1869 for the counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder, comprising a Republican district, he was elected and took his seat January 1, 1870. In the fall of that year he was elected to the Senate for the same district for three years, and in 1873 was re-elected from his present district. In each of the counties he ran far ahead of his ticket, carrying in each case a Republican district.

HENRY P. ROSS.

Henry P. Ross was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, December 16, 1836. He graduate at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1857, and immediately commenced the study of the law with his father, Hon. Thomas Ross, and was admitted to the bar December 16, 1859. In 1862 he was unanimously nominated by the Democracy of Bucks as their candidate for District Attorney, and was elected by a large majority. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Judge Thayer in the Fifth District, and had a majority of the home vote, being defeated by the soldier vote. In 1866 he was again a candidate of the same party for the same position, and was beaten by Caleb W. Taylor. During this period he was a frequent delegate to State Conventions, and represented the Fifth District as National Delegate at the McClellan Convention in 1864. He filled the same position at the New York Convention in 1868. In 1869, the law having created an additional judge in the Bucks and Montgomery Districts, he was unanimously nominated for that position, and elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1871 Judge Chapman, the presiding Judge of the District, declining renomination, Judge Ross was unanimously nominated as his successor and elected by a still larger majority. The new Constitution creating two districts out of the Seventh, Judge Ross was elected to preside in Montgomery county, where he now resides. In 1874 he was the leading candidate for Supreme Judge at the Pittsburgh Democratic Convention, but was beaten after having distanced all his competitors, by a combination of all the candidates against him, and then only by a very close vote. In 1875 he was a candidate for Governor at the Erie Convention, where he was beaten by a sudden movement in favor of Judge Pershing while a decisive ballot was being had. Judge Ross has taken but little part in the present canvass and seems to rely upon his reputation and judicial record as his advocates with his party.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John Fertig, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is now forty-one years of age He was born in Venango county. His parents were in humble circumstances, and his early education was acquired principally from his own exertions. He how ever possessed himself in his boyhood of a good common English education, and when quite young commenced to teach school. Immediately after the discovery of oil in 1859, he turned his attention to the drilling of wells. From some small savings of his own he procured the materials for "kicking" down a well. Some of his first efforts in sinking wells were unsuccessful—he did not strike oil. But he persevered until he found the greasy product in paying quantities, and this was the beginning of what afterwards grew to a fortune. From that time until the present Mr. Fertig has been a producer of oil. We are told that he has been personally interested in the sinking of at least one thousand oil wells, scattered in all parts of the producing district. Several years ago he moved to Titusville, where he now resides. In 1873 he was taken up on short notice by the Democrats, and run for the office of Mayor of Titusville, against the incumbent, a Republican, a strong man, who was a candidate for re-election. Although the Republicans had a majority in the city of one to two hundred, Mr. Fertig beat his competitor by a large majority. He was re-elected Mayor twice in succession. When he entered upon the duties of his office he found the financial affairs of the city were in a wretched condition. A large debt had been contracted in flush times in public works. But Mr. Fertig addressed himself to the task of organizing a system, which gradually placed the debt in a shape to be handled. In a word, when Mr. Fertig came into office the city had no credit. When he left it, the bonds were sought after at a low rate of interest. In 1876, Mr. Fertig was nominated by the Democrats of Crawford county for the State Senate, and although the Republican State and National ticket carried the county by a majority of over eight hundred, Mr. Fertig was elected by a majority of of forty-five. He entered the Senate in the winter following, and is now completing the second year of his term. He has developed qualities which have made him very popular with members of both parties. At home, in the oil regions, he will prove a tower of strength to the ticket upon which the Convention yesterday placed his name. Upon receiving the news last evening of his nomination, the citizens of Titusville turned out, irrespective of party, and fired one hundred guns in honor of their townsman.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. Simpson Africa was born in the town of Huntingdon and is now in the forty-sixth year of his age. He is descended from Revolutionary stock through the Simpsons, of Bucks, and Murrays, of Lancaster. He was educated at the Huntingdon Academy, and after completing his studies there he adopted the profession of surveyor and civil engineer, and has since then devoted his entire time (except when engaged in public duties) to his profession, and was first employed as a civil engineer in the location of the Broad Top Railroad. In 1853 he was elected County Surveyor of Huntingdon county on the Democratic ticket over the nomination of the Whig party, and served until 1857. He served as one of the clerks of the Senate during the sessions of 1858 and 1859. In October, 1859, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Huntingdon over the Republican nominee. He was several times elected Burgess of his native borough and is identified with the leading business enterprises there. In May, 1875, he was appointed by General McCandless Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, and upon him fell the labor of organizing the new Department of Internal Affairs created by the Constitution of 1873. Since his appointment he has given the office his undivided attention.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE MEMBERS.

At odd times the delegations handed to clerks of the Convention names of gentlemen residing in their Senatorial districts for places on the new State Central Committee. Annexed are the names, the numbers of districts they represent and postoffice addresses of the new committeemen.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. R. Milton Speer, Huntingdon.
1st—D. A. Laws, Philadelphia.
2d—George M. Dallas, Philadelphia.
3d—John J. McKernan, 1233 Cadwalader street, Philadelphia.
4th—Thomas H. Clark, Philadelphia.
5th—Daniel C. Lyle, Philadelphia.
6th—James P. Lynch, Philadelphia.
7th—A. H. Ladner, No. 13 Buttonwood street, Philadelphia.
8th—Wm. Kelley, No. 1745 Fitler street, Phila.
9th—Clement Carr, Radnor.
10th—George Ross, Doylestown.
11th—Evan Mishler, Reading.
12th—D. Jacoby, Norristown.
13th—A. J. Steinman, Lancaster.
14th—F. K. White, Jonnheim.
15th—E. B. Cobaugh, Middletown.
16th—C. J. Erdman, Allentown.
17th——
18th—Asher D. Shimer, Bethlehem.
19th—John Gilfillin, Coatesville.
20th—A. H. Dunning, Dunning, Luzerne Co.
21st—Joseph K. Bogart, Wilkes Barre.
22d—H. E. Packer, Mauch Chunk.
23d—Wm. A. Hark.
24th—D. J. Forseman, Williamsport.
25th—A. J. Hughes, Port Allegheny, McKean.
26th—J. H. Dusenbury, Great Bend, Susquehanna county.
27th—F. E. Bower, Middleburg.
28th—Andrew Ross, New Cumberland, York Co.
29th—Sol. Foster, Jr., Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
30th—Wm. A. Marr, Ashland.
31st—C. P. Dull, McVeytown.
32d—W. E. Miller, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
33d—Thos. H. Adams, Mount Union, Huntingdon county.
34th—John A. Woodward, Howard.
35th—Robt. G. McLananan, Tyrone, Blair Co.
36th—Wm. Keyser, New Buena Vista, Bedford county.
37th—James H. Maize, Brookville, Jefferson county.
38th—J. K. F. Hall, Ridgeway, Elk county.
39th—John Kuhns, Greensburg, Westmoreland county.
40th—Andrew J. Sterling, Masontown.
41st—J. A. McCullough, Freeport, Armstrong county.
42d—Wm. P. Schell, Jr., Pittsburgh.
43d—John A. Hare, Pittsburgh.
44th—Wm. Lockhart, Pittsburgh.
45th—Patrick Foley, Pittsburgh.
46th—Thos. Bradford, New Brighton, Beaver county.
47th—S. W. Vincent.
48th—William Hasson, Oil City.
49th—Benj. Whitman, Erie.
50th—Alfred G. Church, Meadville.

CONVENTIONS OF THE PAST.

DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS FOR TWENTY YEARS PAST.

It is now twenty-one years since a Democratic Governor has been allowed to occupy the office to which several have been chosen. We elected Henry D. Foster, in 1860, and Asa Packer in '69. The twenty-one years carries us back to the nomination of William F. Packer, on the fourth of March, at Harrisburg, in 1857. At that convention the eloquent Sam Black of Allegheny, contested with Wittee and William Hopkins the honor of a nomination. The convention lasted two days, balloting twenty-eight times. The first ballot was:

Samuel W. Black	25
William F. Packer	30
Wm. H. Witte	29
William Hopkins	14

It ran on without much change until the twenty-fourth ballot, at 10 o'clock that night, which stood:

Sam. W. Black	21
Wm. H. Witte	61
Wm. H. Witte	61

On the twenty-eighth ballot Packer got 69—two more than was necessary for a nomination.

THE CONVENTION OF 1860

was held in Reading. George Nelson Smith of Cambria county, was temporary Chairman, and William Welsh, ex-Senator from York county and now the editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, was Permanent President. The Convention was a strong one and the result an agreeable surprise to Western Pennsylvania, putting one of her purest and best men, Henry D. Foster, on the ticket.

The anti-Wittee men, led by the eloquent Dan Dougherty of Philadelphia, were very bitter and bent on his slaughter, come what would. Wittee came within eleven votes of the nomination on the second ballot and the prize seemed within his grasp. Honest Jake Fry, another Montgomery county man, was second on the list. Had Fry assisted Wittee there would not have been any trouble, but he was kept resolutely in the field and the eloquent Wittee was forced to the wall. Wittee and Fry are both dead, so is George Sanderson and the venerable William Hopkins. Nimrod Strickland, stone blind, still lives in West Chester. His mind is as bright and his conversation as cheerful as it was fifty years ago. Henry D. Foster is still living in Greensburg, the same amiable student he always was. John A. Cresswell lives in Hollidaysburg, and is the youngest looking man of any of them. He is a lawyer in full practice. The twenty years since he figured before the Convention have gone over him lightly, and Hendrick B. Wright is still prominent before the country.

The following were the ballots at this Convention:

Candidates.	1.	2.	3.	4.
William H. Wittee	48	56	54	..
Henry D. Foster	20	35	30	..
George Sanderson	11	11	4	..
Nimrod Strickland	6	5	7	..
William Hopkins	13	10	8	..
Hendrick B. Wright	13	5	6	..
John A Cresswell	4	..	..	7
Henry D. Foster	4	11	24	133

The vote at the election in October was:
Republican—Andrew G. Curtin.....262,346
Democratic—Henry D. Foster.....230,239

CONVENTION OF 1863.

The Convention of 1863 was held in Harrisburg, on the 17th of June. It was called to order by Francis W. Hughes, and Findley Patterson, of Washington county, who had been Speaker of the House of Representatives (of Pa.) in 1845, was made permanent President. John Cessna of Bedford, was then a noisy Democrat, and was Lew Cassiday's candidate for Governor. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, who was then in the height of his military glory, was balloted for. Wittee again came within twelve votes of the nomination on the third ballot, and his friends stood stubbornly by him for eight long ballots. His fight was managed by Francis W. Hughes, who, rather than see Clymer nominated, withdrew Wittee when Clymer on the eighth ballot came within five votes of making it, and jumping on a chair he withdrew Wittee in favor of Geo. W. Woodward, and before the opponents of Wittee could get their breath to voice an opposition, Hughes had yelled out his hopes that the friends of Wittee would all go for Geo. W. Woodward. The desks were then cleared and the roll call commenced. Woodward scored up 75 and Clymer 53. But 67 was necessary for a choice then as the Convention followed the old apportionment of one hundred members and thirty-three Senators.

The following were the ballots at this Convention:

Candidates.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
William H. Wittee	47	50	52	53	53	54	55	51	..
Heister Clymer	53	58	54	46	47	48	55	62	63
George W. Cass	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George W. Woodward	9	13	12	15	16	15	13	14	75
John Cessna	9	10	7	5	4	..	..	..	..
George Sanderson	6	6	6	6	7	6	..	..	..
William B. Franklin	4	4	4	5	4	8	8	7	..
Jeremiah Black	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Bigler	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richard Vaux	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nimrod Strickland	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	..	..

The vote that year was:
Republican—Andrew G. Curtin.....269,506
Democratic—George W. Woodward.....254,171

THE CONVENTION OF 1866

was held in Harrisburg. It was called to order by William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee, and John Latta was made Permanent President. Wittee's spirit had been broken, he gave up all political ambition and refused to go into the convention. Clymer's friends came confident of success, and quietly walked over the course. At the election we polled nearly forty thousand votes more than we did for Governor in 1863, yet the war feeling for Generals swamped out our big vote, and Geary went in by seventeen thousand majority.

The ballots were as follows:

Candidates.	1.	2.	3.	4
Heister Clymer	55	58	66	72
George W. Cass	38	39	4	26
John D. Stiles	10	8	..	..
Charles W. Denison	2	18	..	..
William P. Jenks	2	..	..	..
Richard Vaux	18	18	16	12
William A. Galbraith	3	11	..	..
Asa Packer	8	9	9	12
Daniel M. Fox	2	3	2	..

The vote at the election was:
Republican—Gen John W. Geary.....307,274
Democratic—Hiester Clymer.....290,096

THE CONVENTION OF 1869

met in Harrisburg and was called to order by William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee.

Hon. William Hopkins was made Temporary Chairman and Senator Buckalew Permanent President.

This Convention, following the tremendous fight of '68, in which Seymour ran for President against Grant, found the Democrats discouraged and disheartened. The Republicans had spent money like water, and the belief was pretty general that if we had a candidate who could and would contribute liberally, that we could elect him. In this belief, honestly entertained, Judge Packer, the millionaire of the Lehigh Valley, was settled on as the man for the emergency, and by a desperate struggle resolved to win the State. Cyrus L. Pershing was put on the ticket with him as Judge of the Supreme Court, and Judge Packer contributed seventy-five thousand dollars to the canvas inside of thirty days, but it had no more effect on the campaign than pouring water on a duck's back. The well organized fraudulent count in Philadelphia was made to come up and overtop Judge Packer's vote, and he was so immersed in his great railroad interests that a further sacrifice of his time and money, which would have been involved in a contest, was not deemed just, and the fraud stood triumphant.

The ballots were as follows:

Candidates.	1.	2.	3.
Asa Packer	59	68	90
George W. Cass	48	47	27
Winfield S. Hancock	21	19	..
William McCandless	51	..	..

The vote that year was:
Republican—John W. Geary.....290,502
Democratic—Asa Packer.....285,966

THE CONVENTION OF 1872

was held at Reading on the 30th of May. Hon. William A. Wallace had been re-elected Chairman of the State Committee, and called the Convention to order. R. B. Brown of Clarion, was made temporary Chairman, and Hon. Hiester Clymer, President. Eight ballots were called in less than two hours. Buckalew was nominated and the greatest harmony prevailed. General Cass shortly after that gave up his residence in Pennsylvania and removed to New York. Alfred B. McCalmont and Michael C. Trout died.

The ballots were as follows:

Candidates.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
George W. Cass	47	54	58	58	55	54	45	39
Charles R. Buckalew	23	24	32	35	39	42	60	74
Amos C. Noyes	12	16	14	14	15	13	17	11
Wm. McClelland	13	14	10	14	8	13	4	5
Alfred B McCalmont	10	11	9	5	9	4	4	2
H. B. Wright	8	10	7	7	7	7	3	1
Michael C. Trout	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
John S. Morton	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daniel M. Fox	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William P. Schell	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..

The vote that year was:
Republican—John F. Hartranft.....353,387
Democratic—Charles R. Buckalew.....317,760
Temperance—S. W. Chase.....1,239

THE CONVENTION OF 1875

was held at Erie, on the 8th of September. It was called to order by John Miller, Chairman of the State Committee, who died lately in West Philadelphia. Hendrick B. Wright was made Permanent President, and on the eleventh ballot Cyrus L. Pershing was nominated for Governor. The ballots were as follows:

Candidates.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
James P. Barr	48	42	40	40	42	46	48	43	34	29	..
Amos C. Noyes	31	24	54	32	37	41	45	42	41	30	5
William Bigler	26	29	41	45	48	52	53	55	55	54	..
Daniel M. Fox	26	26	29	24	25	24	..	..	..	..	..
Hugh M. North	20	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henry P. Ross	18	20	26	28	32	36	46	48	54	68	94
John S. Morton	17	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. E. Monaghan	13	14	12	13	12	9	9	9	8	5	5
C. L. Pershing	13	16	18	18	25	25	30	40	42	50	145
V. E. Piolett	11	13	19	17	13	11

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rev. Dr. L. F. Patton, of Chicago, Elected Moderator.

Blatant Bob Ingersoll's Assaults on the Distinguished Divine.

Sketch of the Venerable Rev. Dr. Bacon.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States held its first session of the present meeting in the Third Church, Thursday, 17th. Nearly five hundred Commissioners were present, and a large number of visitors and citizens who made an audience filling the house. The feature of Thursday's session were the opening sermon by Rev. E. D. Morris, D.D., of Cincinnati, the election of Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., of Chicago, as Moderator, and the Communion services in the evening.

The names for Moderator were Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, D.D., of Chicago; Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Roberts of Westminster Church, Presbytery of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. W. P. Breed, D.D., of Philadelphia Presbytery; Rev. David X. Junkin, D. D., pastor of the New Castle Church, Pa., Presbytery of Shenango; Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., Presbytery of West Chester, N. Y.; Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Danville, Ky.

Rev. Dr. Smith withdrew his name in favor of Rev. Dr. Patton whom he had nominated. Under a custom of the Assembly the nominees then withdrew and the first ballot for Moderator was taken, resulting as follows:

Patton	252
Breed	64
Roberts	25
Junkin	12
Eanards	27
Whole number of votes cast	380

Rev. Dr. Patton having received a majority was declared elected and Chairman Morris appointed Rev. Dr. T. R. Smith of New York, and Rev. Dr. Patterson of Philadelphia, a committee to inform Dr. Patton of his election. The committee did so and conducted the Moderator elect to the pulpit where he was formally received by Chairman Morris amidst the applause of the Assembly.

The second day's session of the General Assembly was held on Friday. Routine business occupied the morning session chiefly.

GREETING TO SOUTHERN BRETHREN.

Something of a sensation was created in the Assembly when a motion was made by a member of the Assembly, Rev. M Aiken, a venerable minister, that the Assembly now send Christian salutations to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United states, now in session at Knoxville, Tennessee. The vote was carried without division, by a not very hearty vote, in the affirmative, and a feeble no in the negative. This is all that will likely be done in the matter of friendly relations with the Southern Assembly.

UNVAILING THE TABLET.

The most important feature in the afternoon session was the unvailing of the memorial tablet in the vestibule of the church in the presence of the Assembly and a large company of visitors. The doors of the church were opened at the appointed hour of 2:30 P. M. Rev. L. W. Bacon, at present supplying the pulpit of the Third Church, at the moment of unvailing the tablet briefly but eloquently addressed the assembled throng. His speech was heartily applauded. At the close of Mr. Bacon's address the audience surged into the church until every part of the church was filled.

In the absence of the Moderator Rev. W P. Breed, D. D., presided in his stead. The further services in connection with the memorial tablet which is intended to commemorate the re-union of the Old and New School bodies in November, 1869, was continued.

THE MODERATOR ELECT.

EARLY EDUCATION OF REV. DR. PATTON—HIS MARRIAGE—HIS COURSE IN THE SWING TRIAL—INGERSOLL'S REPROACHES ON THE NEW MODERATOR.

HIS EARLY EDUCATION.

Francis L. Patton was born January 22, 1843, in the Island of Bermuda, an island belonging to the British Dominions, about 350 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras. His home was in the beautiful city of Hamilton. His parents were of English birth. Until his fifteenth year his life was spent amidst the busy scenes of this great maritime rendezvous of English vessels to and from the West Indies. When a mere stripling he was sent to the city of Toronto, in Canada, to enter upon a course of preparation for the busy life which lay before him. From the pleasant associations of his boyhood days, from a clime where eternal spring holds sway, he removed to a land of ice and snow; from the balmy breezes ever warmed by the gulf stream he turned his face to the chilling winds which sweep down from the northland. After completing his collegiate course in the University of Toronto, Canada, he entered upon a course of theological training in the Princeton Theological Seminary, in the autumn of 1861. He passed through a full course in this, the oldest and most distinguished of the schools of theology in the Presbyterian Church. April, 1864, he graduated with great distinction and was immediately called to be pastor of the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church in New York City. He accepted this call, and was ordained by the Presbytery of New York in June, 1864. After a brief, but most pleasant pastorate, he was invited to become pastor of the Church at Nyack, in New York State, on the Hudson.

HIS MARRIAGE.

October 10, 1865, Mr. Patton was married to Miss Rosa Antoinette Stevenson, a lady of many accomplishments, distinguished for her beauty of person and superior education, a fitting companion for the youthful ecclesiastical hero. Miss Stevenson was the daughter of Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., the well known Secretary of the American Tract Society. The marriage ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, in the Brick Church, New York city, better known as Dr. Gardner Spring's church. After his marriage he was called to and accepted the pastorate of South Church, Brooklyn. While performing the duties of a pastor in this important charge Mr. Patton was elected to the chair of Didactic and and Polemnic Theology in the Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago. After much serious thought he was led to accept this new and unsought responsibility, and in the autumn of 1873, he was inaugurated as Professor in that institution.

THE CELEBRATED SWING TRIAL.

Dr. Patton came prominently before the whole Presbyterian Church in connection with the trial of Prof. Swing, one of the instructors in the seminary and also pastor of a church in Chicago. Dr. Patton took the position of prosecutor, accusing Prof. Swing of teaching both in the seminary and from the pulpit, and through the press, doctrines inconsistent with the Confession of Faith and the word of God. These errors related to the the person and work of Christ and the doctrine of original sin. The trial was a long and perplexing one before the Presbytery. It resulted in the conviction of Prof. Swing before that body. Dr. Swing appealed to the Synod and from that to the Assembly, but before final action he withdrew from connection with the Presbyterian body and thus the matter ended. Many different opinions have been expressed as to the part which Dr. Patton performed in this trial. He has not been spared by those who are ready on all occasions to find fault with the Church.

BOB INGERSOLL'S PERSECUTION OF DR. PATTON.

The notorious Ingersoll especially delights in heaping reproaches upon Dr. Patton's devoted head. At the time of the Swing trial, Ingersoll delivered a series of lectures in Chicago. In his lecture on heretics he alluded to the trial after this manner:

"If Calvin was alive to-day and if permitted to bind Servetus to the stake and light the fires intended to consume the heretic, the tears of Prof. Swing would certainly quench the flames. But if Dr Patton and his followers were allowed to be the only spectators to this awful scene, instead of protesting they would have turned their backs to the martyr's burning pyre, parted their respective coat tails and proceeded to warm themselves."

In contrast with Ingersoll and the sympathizers with Prof. Swing may be placed the eminent body of ministers and elders gathered from the length and breadth of this land, who, by their suffrages yesterday, expressed their verdict upon Dr. Patton's course in that eminent trial a verdict which Dr. Patton may well interpret as a hearty and complete indorsement without qualification. To conclude Dr. Patton's personal history this may be added, his family consists of himself, his young wife and four bright eyed boys, the joy and light of their Chicago home.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Dr. Patton is very attractive in personal appearance, tall and straight, with light hair, straight nose, blue eyes, with side whiskers after the English style. His wife accompanies him; they are lodging at the Monongahela House and are overwhelmed with the congratulations of a large host of friends who rejoice at the honors so worthily conferred upon them.

A NOTED CONGREGATIONALIST.

BORN IN A WIGWAM—FIFTY-THREE YEARS A PASTOR OF ONE CHURCH—AN OLD-TIME ABOLITIONIST.

One of the distinguished visitors to the General Assembly is Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., *venerable et clarum nomen*. He is commissioned as a delegate from the Congregational Union to convey the Christian salutations of that body to the General Assembly. A few of the prominent incidents in the life of this, one of the most eminent divines in America, cannot fail to interest the readers of THE POST.

BORN IN A WIGWAM.

Leonard Bacon was born in the year 1802, in Detroit, Michigan, in a wigwam. His father was a missionary among the Chippewa Indians. In the year 1812 his father removed to Ohio, in the Western Reserve, and laid out and founded a Christian colony at Talmage, in that State. When the subject of this sketch was but thirteen years of age his father died, leaving him as the only support and counsellor of his widowed mother and six young children. He entered Yale College when yet young and graduated with honor in 1820. He was classmate with President Woolsey, and other distinguished men. He received his theological training in Andover Theological Seminary, then in its infancy. In 1825 he was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational church, New Haven, Conn., which relation still continues, after the long lapse of fifty three years.

OLD TIME ABOLITIONIST.

Dr. Bacon has been through his long life active in every important work in the church and nation. One of the first controversies in which he wielded his pen was the slavery question The course which he adopted and followed proved unsatisfactory to both the pro-slavery advocates and the extreme abolition party, so that when others had one enemy he had two. About twenty-five years ago he collected the articles which he had written on the slavery question, and published them in a volume, which became a most popular work throughout the land amongst conservative thinkers. Abraham Lincoln once remarked that he owed whatever clear and moderate convictions he had on the slavery question to the reading of Dr. Bacon's book.

HIS WRITINGS—PROFESSOR IN YALE.

Dr. Bacon has been a most voluminous writer in his day. Many of his works have been widely circulated both in this country and Europe. He has also contributed largely to the newspapers and monthly periodicals, his articles always commanding the attention of scholars and critics. He is known also as the author of some of the most universally favorite hymns in use in the Christian Church. He has written a full and interesting history of the church over which he was placed as pastor in New Haven.

At the time of his withdrawal from the active work of the ministry he was elected to the Chair of Theology and afterwards that of Ecclesiastical Polity in the Theological Department of Yale College Dr. Bacon, though in his seventy-seventh year, is still a most eloquent speaker and brilliant writer. His address before the Assembly yesterday afternoon was listened to with breathless interest and was highly commended both for its sentiment and its felicitous thoughts so ably presented. He is a man venerable in appearance, somewhat stooped in form and bearing the marks of age upon his face, all traces of which vanish when he warms up in discussion and in the midst of his address he seems to be a man in the full vigor of manhood.

REV. DR. W. S. PLUMER.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF A FORMER ALLEGHENY DIVINE BY ONE OF HIS OLD PUPILS.

Of all the ministers in this broad land, no one is so extensively known or more affectionately revered than William Swan Plumer D. D. LL. D. No monarch in the wide world ever received such real heartfelt homage as is paid to this grand old patriarch by the hosts of friends who gather about him wherever his feet may be turned. Whether it be in Bangor, away down East in the State of Maine, or in St. Augustine that quaint old town of Spanish origin, in New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago or in Pittsburgh, the scene of many a joy and sorrow in the days gone by, his name is loved and cherished by many in whose hearts, loving words spoken by the dear old father are enshrined as a precious legacy never to be forgotten and never to be erased.

OLD MEMORIES REVIVED.

It brings back the good and happy days of old to see his patriarchal form once again on our streets, while it saddens many a heart to call to mind those dark, dark days when he turned his feet away from us, because jealousy, fanaticism, hate and bigotry all conspired to defile his name, embitter his life and undo what he had nobly done and well. As he stood on Saturday at the entrance of the Third Church multitudes of his former students turned their faces away from the Greek inscription on the cold, lifeless marble tablet (with its inscription which puzzled many who read it, for all they could make of it was *Toi Theoi Doxa*) to the living, genial familiar face of their teacher, father and friend, and from their lips burst forth the exclamation, "to God be the Glory." They felt like praising God that the day of fanaticism, persecution, envy, bitterness and calumniation had passed away; and the day for which they had anxiously waited had come when it is safe for the dear old man, the noble patriot, the revered minister of Christ, once more to receive the congratulations of his friends in the city which once blindly and to its hurt rejected him. A sketch of his life is worth reciting to those who have known him long and well.

DR. PLUMER'S ANCESTORS—HIS BIRTH.

William Swan Plumer is descended of a noble line, himself a patriot in its truest sense, as were his pious ancestry. In his veins course the blood of a father and grandfather who showed their love for their country by taking up arms in her defense in the days that tried men's souls; and though they were branded as rebels by their British neighbors, they were known amongst the valiant few who contended for liberty as patriots. This worthy son of noble sires never deserted the principles for which they contended. He was born July 26, 18 2, in Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. When he was five months old his parents removed to Kentucky and after a short sojourn there removed to Ohio. At the age of seventeen he began to teach school in Virginia and after teaching for two years began a course of preparation for college. Soon after this he entered Washington College, Virginia (now known as Washington and Lee College). In the year 1825 he graduated with distinction and at once began the study of theology at Princeton Seminary, under Archibald Alexander, Dr. Miller, Hodge and others In 1826 he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He began his ministry at Danville, Va., and for three years he was engaged in evangelistic work at Danville, Warrenton, N. C, and other places. His first pastorate was at Petersburg, Va., in 1830. In 1834 he was called to the pastorate in the First Church of Richmond, Va., where he remained about thirteen years. In 1847 he became pastor of the Franklin street Church, Baltimore Md.

HIS ADVENT TO ALLEGHENY.

In 1854 he was elected and installed in the chair of Didactic Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa. He remained in this position until 1863, when, by reason of the bitter prejudices engendered by the war, and because he would not carry passion and prejudice into the pulpit, but preferred to preach the simple Gospel of Christ, he was obliged to resign the position which he had so highly honored. Under his able and judicious management the seminary greatly prospered. The largest attendance of students ever gathered in that institution was during his administration. Students were attracted from every part of the land and money flowed into the treasury. It was a sad day to the institution when the separation occurred. The best friends of the seminary regretted the step taken and many now see the folly of it. Good and true men have occupied the place thus made vacant, men whom the church may well honor, but still Dr. Plumer is sadly missed by the students of other days when they visit the halls hallowed by precious memories of bygone years.

ORGANIZES A NEW CHURCH.

In the year 1856 Dr. Plumer became pastor of a new church organization, then worshipping in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny. He continued to preach in this hall until its capacity was utterly inadequate to accommodate the multitudes who thronged to his ministry. The congregation selected a site for a building on the corner of Lacock and Anderson streets, Allegheny, and soon what is now known as the Central Church, was erected to the joy and comfort of a live and prosperous assemblage of earnest Christians. Until his removal Dr. Plumer ministered to the people, never failing, on any occasion, to fill the house with a serious and deeply interested congregation The membership increased rapidly until on communion seasons the membership occupied the entire available space in that large building. It yet only requires the mention of his name to draw together the friends of yore in the Central Church, the home of their hearts in this weary world.

After his painful removal from Allegheny he labored for a time in the church at Pottsville, Pa. In the year 1866 he was elected to a Professorship in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, in the chair of Dogmatic Theology. He was afterwards transferred at his own request to the chair of Pastoral, Casuistic and Historical Theology, which position he yet fills. Although now almost seventy-six years of age the eye of the grand old hero is not dim, nor his natural strength abated Last winter he preached in the Presbyterian Church at Columbia, S. C., and as a result a gracious revival was brought down and over fifty made profession of religion.

HERE ON A MONTH'S VISIT.

Dr. Plumer arrived in the city on Friday evening last, and will remain the guest of the dry goods prince, William Semple, of Allegheny, for a month or more. He visits the Assembly in an unofficial capacity. The Assembly cannot fail to pay special honor to him, as he was the first Moderator of the old school Assembly after the disruption. He will occupy the pulpit of the Central Church on next Sabbath morn-morning and administer the Communion. Accompanying Dr. Plumer on his visit here is William Swan Plumer Bryan, his grandson, who has just graduated from the Theological Seminary of Columbia, S C. Mr. Bryan is the son of S. S. Bryan, at present cashier of the Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny City. He was educated at Davidson College, Mecklenburg, N. C., and was licensed by the Presbytery of Columbia April 6, 1877. He preached during the summer of 1877 in the First Church, Richmond, Va., and this winter has supplied Dr. Burrell as assistant to the pastor in the First Church, Augusta, Ga., in missionary work Mr. Bryan expects to spend a month amongst friends in this city, after which he is engaged to preach in the church at Petersburg, Va. He gives promise of great eminence and usefulness in the Church. His labors will most probably be in the South, for which locality his education and training and acquaintance eminently qualifies him.

DR PLUMER'S WRITINGS.

Dr. Plumer has written some of the most valuable works to be found in the English language; such as The Grace of Christ, Jehovah-Jirsh, The Law of God, a very large and useful commentary on the Psalms, a commentary on Romans, another on Hebrews and a standard work on Pastoral Theology, a work that should be read by others than those engaged in the ministry.

May the years rest lightly on his head and his rest be a blessed one.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

The New Supplementary Law Which Has Passed the Legislature.

The following is the full text of the mechanics' lien bill as it passed both Houses of the Legislature finally:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act approved the 16th day of June, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," be and the same is hereby so amended that it shall read as follows: "Every building erected within the several counties of the Commonwealth to which the act entitled 'An act securing to mechanics and others payment for their labors and materials in erecting any houses or other building within the city and county of Philadelphia,' passed the 17th day of March, A. D. 1806, and the several supplements thereto, now extends, shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted, for work done or materials furnished for or about the erection of construction of the same, and that the lien for wages, for work done by journeymen mechanics and laborers, and for all debts contracted in such building operation shall be a prior lien to the lien of any advance money mortgage (except the assessed value of the lot of ground prior to the commencement of the building) created upon such building or buildings and lot or lots of ground, whether such mortgage was executed before the ground was broken for said building or buildings, or afterwards, and the fund realized from any judicial sale shall be first appropriated to the payment of the assessed value of the land second to the payment and discharge of the mechanics' liens filed or that may be entitled to be filed against the property under this supplement or other existing laws relating to mechanics' liens, and the balance, if any, to the payment and discharge of said advance money mortgage, the lien of which said mortgage shall by such sale, whether paid in full or in part, be discharged; provided that the limit of time for filing liens under this supplement shall be six months, as heretofore; and, provided further, that provisions of this act shall not affect or apply to any mortgages which may have been duly executed and recorded prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, provided that the provisions of this supplement shall apply only to cities of the first class; provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or in any way affect the act or acts to which this is a supplement, except so far as the same applies to cities of the first class.

A Prideful Paragraph.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

The softening influences of the balmy spring seemed to have smoothed the wrinkled front of Gail Hamilton and lulled her stormy soul into the dreamy rest of May, but time or reason brings no peace to the mailed hand of the embattled Swisshelm. (Now, do you know, looking over that paragraph, we rather admire its broad tone, its rugged symmetry of expression, and the veiled tenderness of thought that seems to kind of permeate it, like? We wanted a longer word than "May," in speaking of Gail Hamilton, but lacked the flow of language to corral just what we wanted; but with that exception, we are struck with the essay. We think we'll have it stuffed.)

MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M. P., is John's brother. He is a person full of all beliefs and open to all convictions, yet not rendered crank by the sails of a powerful oratory. He has a handsome head and an inspired gaze, and has been married twenty-three years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—AT—

C. D. SIMEN'S,

RARE AND VALUABLE BARGAINS IN CHOICE LINES OF SPRING

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Very nice Infants' Shoes, 1 to 5, at 25@50c. Children's Turkey Morocco Lace Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c. Children's bright grain Lace Shoes, 7 to 10, at 75c. Child'en's bright grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00. Children's Foxed Gaiters, 7 to 10, at 90@$1 00. Children's Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 25. Children's bright grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00.

Misses' lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' lasting Foxed Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 15. Misses' bright grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' bright grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25. Misses' bright grain Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 25.

Ladies' lasting Gaiters, Lace and Congress, 3 to 7, at 85c. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 00. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 25. Ladies' lasting, Kid and Pebble Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' extra fine lasting Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' straight grain Side Lace 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c. Ladies' Turkey Morocco and Kid Pol., 2½ to 7, at $1 50@1 75. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 75.

Youths' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 11 to 13, at $1 10.

Boys' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 25. Boys' B. Calk Buckle Alexis, 1 to 5, at $1 40.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00. Men's Lace Shoes and Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's Box-toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 75. Men's B. Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10, at $2 25. Men's Hob-nail and Sparble Shoes, 6 to 12, at $1 50. Men's best fine Calf Button Shoes, 5 to 10, at $3 50. Men's B. Calf Cement Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00.

And all the Latest Styles at Reduced Prices.

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky, ALLEGHENY, PA.

ja22 TTS&W

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS — OF — LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are liable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876. The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $2,500,000, and during the past 12 years, of over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh16-eodcw&Wmh23-3m

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry Cor. of ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., bel. w Point Bridge. ap21-1y W

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful cures. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured me of Syphilis."—Mrs. E. Summers, Lawrenceburg, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flue and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. ap1-42&W R. MUNROE.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1 000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

During which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 11th,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100 000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50 000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
250 Prizes of	1,000	250,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	4,000
600 "	100	60,000
10,000 "	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
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11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

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P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
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H. L. PLUM,
319 Broadway, New York.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF-FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.

MARCH, 1878. mh23-6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in the shortest possible time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sent all sealed, securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's Uterine prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. de4-eodly&W

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than fifty prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent free to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

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DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. H. E. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. de11-d&Wly

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Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' Day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable. JOHN BOYD,

ap18-k&W20-3m A. J. MONTGOMERY.

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO., 3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2-3m W

Agents and Canvassers Wanted TO SELL CHAMPION SHIRT STRETCHER AND IRONING BOARD.

Patented November 20, 1877. Is superior and more saleable than any other Patent Board in existence. Agents sell as high as two dozen per day. Large percentage guaranteed. TERRITORY FOR SALE. Send for circulars and terms to A. W. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. my4-84t&W1m

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja5 W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27-1y r W

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4 & 6 S Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. se1-1yr

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13-1y W

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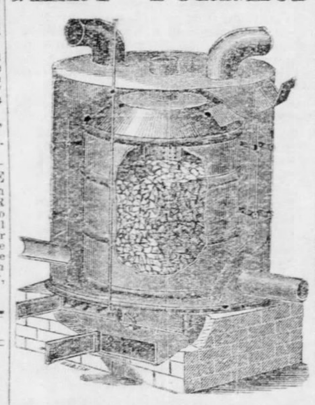
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA

Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH.

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DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class center, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

Great Reduction IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

AT

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they HAVE THE BEST.

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthetizes very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. my1-1yr.

Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

Best in the World,

Combining Superior Excellence, Artistic Beauty and Great Variety.

Summer Fashions Just Received. Send for Catalogue.

Silk Parasols for Children	50c
Twill Silk Sun Umbrellas	$2 00
Black Jap Fans	15c
Fancy Jap Fans	20c
Bargains in Fancy Hose	25c
Men's English ½ Hose, 3 pairs for	50c
Children's Lace Caps	75c to $5 00
Ladies' Skirts and Chemise	75c to $2 25

Men's Shirts, lowest prices ever known, good muslin body, all linen bosom, for 50c.

Flowers, Ribbons and Hats received daily. Leave your orders early in the week for your "New Hat," as by "Our New System," TRIMMING FREE OF CHARGE, we have at times an unusual rush. Delay may cause disappointment.

JAS. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

AT THE

Central

LOWEST PRICES IN

BOOTS {Good AND Solid} SHOES

Children's Shoes with Heels, 4-7	75 cts. up
" " " " 8-11	75 cts. up
Misses' Shoes, 11-12	$1 00 up
Children's Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 7-10	1 00 up
Misses' " " "

THE ELECTORAL FRAUDS

The House Orders an Investigation in Florida and Louisiana.

The Crimes of the Electoral Swindle to be Made Public.

Fraud First Triumphant in American History to be Exposed.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1878.—After five days of a dead-lock, the Democrats standing up solidly, the Florida investigation resolutions passed this evening at 5 o'clock. The old electoral excitement was fast being aroused, and the galleries filled early. Representatives steadily refused to vote on the question of sending for absent members.

John Goode of Virginia, said he was not bound by his pair, and had so notified the absent member, Dr. Loring of Massachusetts. Receiving a request to continue the pair he declined.

Mr. Conger said it was only a question of honor.

Mr. Goode replied fiercely—I will let the gentleman (Conger) know I can take care of my own honor, and if he assails it, he shall be held personally responsible.

A QUORUM AT LAST OBTAINED.

After much confusion and applause, a quorum was obtained at four o'clock. The Democrats have exhibited more unity and firmness on this resolution than they did on the electoral count. All kinds of excuses were given by Republicans to proceed with business without passing the resolution, among which was one that the Indians were starving at Fort Peck.

The Democrats unmoved pressed the investigation.

Messrs. Hale and Conger fought bitterly against it.

Messrs. Banks and Goode had a wrangle on the pair, and upon Goode's clear statement of the matter, Mr. Banks acknowledged Goode was right and the House quieted down.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

A final vote was reached at five o'clock which resulted in 145 yeas to 2 nays.

Following is the full text of the preamble and resolution as offered by Mr. Potter and adopted to-day:

WHEREAS, The State of Maryland has, by its Legislature, formally declared that due effect was not given to the electoral vote cast by the State on the 6th day of December, 1876, by reason of fraudulent returns in the electoral votes from the States of Florida and Louisiana: and,

WHEREAS, An affidavit, by Samuel B. McLin, Chairman of the Board of State Canvassers of the State of Florida, for the election held in that State in November, 1876, for the electors of President and Vice President, has been made public alleging false and fraudulent returns for the votes for such election in that State, whereby the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed, and that the action of the Board of State Canvassers making such returns was influenced by the conduct and promise of Hon. Edward F. Noyes, now Minister to the government of France; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that a conspiracy existed in the State of Louisiana whereby the Republican vote in all the precincts of the parish of East Feliciana, and in some precincts of West Feliciana, at the general election in November, 1876, was purposely withheld from the polls to afford a pretext for the exclusion by the Returning Board of that State of the vote cast in these precincts for electors of President and Vice President, and that James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration of East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor of Registration in the parish of West Feliciana, in that State, in furtherance of that conspiracy, falsely protested that the election in such precincts had not been fair and free, and that the State, returning thereupon, falsely and fraudulently excluded votes of said precincts, and by-means thereof and of other false and fraudulent actions by said Returning Board, the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed, and that such action of said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by assurances of Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The gravity of these charges, the nature of the evidence upon which they are reported to be based on the official dignity and position of persons named in connection with said frauds make it proper that the same should be inquired into to the end that the honor of the nation may be vindicated and the truth as to such elections be made known; therefore be it

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of eleven members of this House, be appointed, to inquire into the aforesaid allegation as to the conduct of persons in the office aforesaid in respect of said election, and into alleged false and fraudulent canvass and return of votes by State, county, parish and precinct officers in said States of Louisiana and Florida, and into all facts which, in the judgment of said committee, are connected with or pertinent thereto, and that said committee, for the purpose of executing this resolution, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to take testimony; and in their discretion to detail sub-committees, with like full authority of said committee in every particular, and with power to sit in Florida and Louisiana, which sub-committees shall be committees of this House, and the chairman thereof shall be authorized to administer oaths; that said committees and subcommittees may employ stenographers, and be attended each by a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and may sit during sessions of the House and during vacation, and that said committee proceed in this inquiry, and have leave to report at any time.

A WAIL FROM THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued the following address:

To the voters of the United States: The Democratic House of Representatives has to-day, by a party vote, adopted a resolution, which, under pretence of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic House, adopted at the close of the session, declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to a final vote, still pretend they will halt as soon as their partial and one sided investigation shall be ended. In other words, they intend, after hearing suborned evidence, to bring a verdict that Hayes is an usurper, and that he shall not remain in office. Those men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alex. H. Stephens in a unit against caucus dictation to the extent of showing some semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future, as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity in view of the public avowal of their party that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object.

The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purpose, if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assailed the title of the President. The resolution being offered, he read a carefully prepared opinion, deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege because it involved a question of the validity of Hayes' title. Here are his very words: "A higher privilege than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the Chief Executive chair of the government, and connection of high government officials with frauds alleged, the chair is unable to conceive. The chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the manual the following: 'Election of President.' The chair therefore rules that the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this, the Republicans commenced a struggle against a revolutionary scheme, which after five days, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans offered to favor the fullest investigation into all alleged frauds by whichever party charged to have been committed, but the Democracy pursued its course shamelessly and relentlessly and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and murder and violence in several of the States. Neither amendment nor debate was allowed. The inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme, if pursued, and it is now fully inaugurated, can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy, and Mexanize the Government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping with the records of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the Government, while the other wing gave them aid and comfort. We call, therefore, upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law, order and stable government, and to overwhelm with defeat the reckless agitators, who, to gain political power, would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the Government they failed in a four years' war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the committee,
EUGENE HALE, Chairman.
GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary.

VISITING MUSCOVITES.

No Change in the Situation on Board the Cimbria.

Position of the British Fleet in the Pacific.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me., May 19.—On the invitation of Lieutenant Meier, who commands the Cimbria in the absence of Captain Badenhausen, I visited the steamer this morning and remained on board several hours. Soon after ascending the companion ladder I was formally introduced to Lieutenant Commander Lohman, who is at present in command of the Russian contingent. These two gentlemen showed me every part of the vessel, and having seen the commanding officer taste and approve of the soup provided for his men we passed through the steerage quarters while the sailors were discussing the midday meal. Everything seemed in apple-pie order, and the most scrupulous cleanliness was everywhere visible. During our conversation at lunch I learned that Captain Badenhausen will certainly arrive on Wednesday next, he having telegraphed that fact yesterday

RETURNED FROM BOSTON.

The three Russian officers who have been on a visit to Boston returned to-day by the regular coast steamer Lewiston, and were received by their messmates with all the honors. The returning officers were quickly surrounded on reaching the Cimbria and eagerly questioned as to the news from Europe and the manner in which they had spent their visit to the Hub. Judging from the exclamation of the listeners I judged that the three explorers entertained a lively sense of gratification regarding the hospitality shown them.

MORE STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The war news is deemed to be more threatening and I could see that such an event would be hailed with delight by the Cimbria's passengers. The feeling that more steamers will soon arrive at this place with Russians is gaining ground, and the people look to see their huge iron hulls coming through the eastern passage some day next week. The usual number of liberty men came on shore to-day, and when the sun went down the lights of the Cimbria showed that she was still riding at anchor.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The position of the British fleet on the Pacific, under F. R. De Horsey, Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, is as follows: "The Shah, flagship, and the Osprey, at Panama; the Opal and the Rocket, Esquimalt; the Doring at the Sandwich Islands, ordered to Esquimalt; the Turquis, Penguin, Pelican, in the South Pacific; the Amethyst, Fantome and Alabatross, ordered home; the Nercus, storeship, at Coquimbo; the Fenedos, *en route* from England, to the South Pacific; the Triumph, also *en route*, to relieve the ship to return home.

Over two hundred men are at work on the Great Republic overhauling and running her forward for the use of Russia as a storeship.

CALAIS, MAINE, May 18.—The Russian Minister has engaged rooms at Passamaquoddy Hotel. It is supposed this action is in connection with the movement of Russian steamers on the coast.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The price paid by the Russian Government for the steamer State of California is stated to be $500,000. Barker Bros., who are thought to be the financial agents of the Russian Government, decline to give any information on the subject. A large force of workmen is making the necessary alterations on the vessel. Orders have been given to have the railing around the sides replaced by a heavy iron plate rising three feet above deck. It is surmised from the nature of the alterations that the armament will consist of six guns, two on each side, one at the bow and one on the stem pivot, of heavy calibre.

Good Joke on "Abe."

Of Miss Kellogg the following story is told by the Boston *Sunday Times*. Having gone to Orono, Maine, to sing at the College Commencement there, she complained of the water. The inn-keeper where she was staying bethought him of Mr. Abraham Coburn, a wealthy citizen of the town who had upon his estate a spring of great purity. So to Mr. Coburn he stated the case, and that gentleman gladly consented to furnish the singer with the famous water and to give the courtesy an especial emphasis proposed to bring it with his own hands. The offer was accepted, and several times a day Mr. Coburn carried the sparkling beverage to the inn. As Mr. Coburn dressed plainly and was called "Abe" by his friends, Miss Kellogg did not learn of his position, and as she was packing up she gave the landlord a half-dollar, which she begged of him to give to "Abe," as he, she said, was the best man that had waited upon her. The landlord made no explanation. When Miss Kellogg and her mother were safely seated in the drawing-room car she suddenly discerned Mr. Coburn on the platform of the station. She called him, and as he came blushingly forward she said: "Abe, my man, I'm sorry you didn't come up to say good-bye, but I left half a dollar with the landlord to give you for bringing me the water." The train moved on, and the shout of laughter that went up from the friends of "Abe" shook the station building.

THE Archduchess Maria Christina, head of the Royal Abbey at Prague, won't be a nun. Fortunately, the vows she has taken are revocable, and she has resigned her position, to be betrothed to the Emperor's youngest brother, the Archduke Louis Victor,

HAYES AGITATED.

His Views on the Investigation of Electoral Frauds.

Does Not Look Lightly on the Situation.

Provoked at the "Ingratitude of the South."

Concedes That His Title Can Be Contested.

Tilden's Remedy the Issuing of a Writ of Quo Warranto.

Who Compose the Committee of Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Speaker Randall left this city for Pittsburgh to night to attend the Democratic State Convention. Before leaving he decided upon the following named gentlemen as a select committee of eleven on the Potter resolution which will be announced to-morrow by Mr. Sayler, Speaker *pro tem.*: Clarkson N. Potter, New York; Wm. R. Morrison, Illinois; Eppa Hunton, Virginia; John A. McMahon, Ohio; J. C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky; W. S. Stenger, Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Cobb, Indiana—Democrats; B. F. Butler, Massachusetts; Frank Hiscock, New York; J. D. Cox, Ohio, and Thomas B. Reed, Maine—Republican.

HAYES ON POTTER'S RESOLUTION.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The *Times* Washington special says: A gentleman in the confidence of the President, and having perfect knowledge of Mr. Hayes' views respecting the recent proceedings of the Democratic majority of the House, said this evening that the President, while maintaining his natural equanimity of temper, was not inclined to look lightly on the situation. He did not think it was a matter to treat with indifference. Great events in history had sprung from smaller beginnings. Tracing the movement from its birth, the President has been

STRUCK WITH ITS RAPID GROWTH.

He points to the significant circumstance that such independent and influential men as Alex. H. Stephens are already powerless to stay the caucus mandate. Whatever the result of the investigation might be, whatever disclosures might result therefrom, the President entertains no fear that anything could be brought home to him. If any person made any promises in his behalf, or entered into any bargain, they did so without his knowledge, and he hoped their acts would be exposed. The President regards the action of Southern Democrats in supporting the investigation scheme as

UNGRATEFUL IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE,

irrespective of other considerations. When he assumed the executive office, he found the South, or at least a large portion of it, distracted and torn asunder by political strife, almost bordering on revolution. He gave the South peace. South Carolina and especially Louisiana were restored to the rule of the native population and the carpet-bagger ceased to be an element in Southern politics. The President of course acted from a strict sense of public duty and claims no reward at the hands of the South, but he cannot avoid being a witness to the ingratitude evinced by the Representatives of the South to the man who, above all others has had their welfare and happiness in common with the rest of the Union sincerely at heart.

TILDEN'S REMEDY.

With reference to his title, the President conceds that it could be contested, but there was only one way to test the question, and that was by a writ of *quo warranto*, which was the only remedy provided by law when he became President. The act creating an Electoral Commission specially declared that nothing therein was to be construed as impairing or affecting any right then existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceedings in Judicial Courts of the United States the right or title of himself and Mr. Wheeler, if any such right at that time existed. The President admitted that Mr. Tilden's only remedy at present was by a writ of *quo warranto*, and such a writ was a prerogative writ and not obtainable as a matter of right but only in discretion of court, and he doubted whether any court would grant it.

The President also concedes the power of Congress to pass a retroactive law to provide other means of testing his title to the Presidency, as the office can never be said to be in the past, but is always in the present. As to his impeachment being ordered by the House, the President has not the remotest idea that such an occurrence is even among the possibilities. The President is fully alive to the exingencies that may arise, and will see to it that public peace is maintained and the laws enforced at whatever cost. He proposed to follow the policy already marked out by his administration, and will take no backward step.

THE DEAD OF WEST POINT.

Graduates of the National Military Academy Killed in Battle.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Looking over General Cullum's "Biographical Register of the Graduates of the West Point Military Academy" (a work which ought to be in every public library,) I had the curiosity to note the classes which lost most in battle. The class that graduated in 1844 numbered *twenty-five*. Out of it *seven*—a greater proportion than in any other class—were killed in battle. They were: Francis J. Thomas, at Bull run; Rankin Dilworth and James S. Woods, at Monterey; E. B. Strong and W. T. Burwell, at Molino del Rey; Alexander Hays, at the Wilderness, Va.; and Joseph P. Smith, at Chepultepec, Mexico. That great soldier, General W. S. Hancock, is one of the few survivors of this class.

The class of 1841 comes next. There were *fifty-two* graduated in it, of whom *fourteen*—more than one-fourth—were killed in battle: George W. Ayrers, John G. Burbank, Rudolph F. Ernst and Charles F. Morris, at Molino del Rey, Mexico; Joseph P. Irons, at Cherubusco; Levi Gantt, at Chepultepec; Amiel W. Whipple, at Chancellorville; Nathaniel Lyons, at Wilson's creek, Mo.; Julius P. Garesche, at Stone river; John F. Reynolds and Richard B. Garnett, at Gettysburg; Robert S. Garnett, at Carrick's ford, Va.; Israel B. Richardson, at Antietam; and J. M. Jones at Spottsylvania C. H.

The class of 1851 comes next. In it there were *forty-six* graduates, of whom *twelve* were killed in battle: James Deshler, at Chickamauga; John Pegram, at Hatcher's run, Va.; J. E. B. Stuart, at Yellow Tavern, Va.; Archibald Gracie, at Petersburg; John R. Smead, at Manassas; William D. Pender and Stephen H. Weed, at Gettysburg; John T. Grebel, at Big Bethel, Va.; Benjamin F. Davis, at Beverly ford, Va.; John T. Mercer, at Plymouth, N. C; Edgar O'Connor, at Groveton, Va.; and Horace Randall, at Jenkins' ferry, Va.

Of the classes that lost in battle more than one-tenth of their number, it appears that the class of 1858 lost more than one-fifth; those of 1811, 1859 and June, 1861, more than one-sixth; 1856 and 1860, more than one-seventh; of 1837 and May, 1861, more than one-eighth; of 1836, 1846, 1850 and 1853, more than one-ninth; and the classes of 1808, 1834, 1847 and 1857, more than one-tenth. This list does not include the number who died from the remote consequences of wounds received in battle, or diseases contracted from exposure in the field.

As we go back to the period when there was a long interval of peace, we find the proportion less in killed until we get to the time prior to the war of 1812, when it again appears. In the class of 1827, in which Bishop Leonidas Polk graduated, it is remarkable that he who was so eminent in a peaceful calling should have been the only one, out of a class of thirty-eight, who was killed in war.

Although these men, who went down in the midst of the strife, were not necessarily braver than others by their side, yet there will always be—and deservedly—a more tender regard paid to their memory. If they cannot, like Latour d'Auvergue, the first grenadier of France, be borne on the muster rolls and have a comrade, at the call of their names, answer, "*Mort au champs d'honneur*," yet their histories will be preserved in the "Register" and in the records of the Association of Graduates; and as their names are oft referred to, their memories will be kept fresh and green and ever command the generous tribute of a nation's praise.

JOHN S. MCCALMONT.

FRANKLIN, PA., May, 1878.

CASSIUS M. CLAY SPEAKS.

The Men Elected Should Have Been Seated—No Civil War Anticipated.

[From the New York Sun.]

Although it is nearly ten years since the Hon. Cassius M. Clay visited New York, he seems to have aged but little. His beard and moustache, close cut, are white now, and his hair, although abundant, is very gray. But as he stood in the parlor of the Rossmore Hotel, receiving a few friends, his step was as firm and his carriage as erect as they used to be in the old days, when he faced angry and dangerous throngs and talked to them about slavery as no other man ever did and live. Occasionally, as he chatted, his eyes lighted up with that remarkable expression which was noticed by every one who heard him in the anti-slavery days; but his voice was soft, though decided in tone, as he referred to the stolen Presidency.

Said Mr. Clay: "Had the Democrats insisted and stood their ground, Mr. Tilden would have been seated. Grant would never have fired a gun. The Republican party would have opposed revolution, for it held the bonds, much of the capital, and controlled largely the business enterprises that would have been prostrated by war."

"Then why did the Democrats quail?"

"I don't think that it was the result of any bargain, but more on account of the timidity of Northern Democrats. The Southern Democrats did not wish to take the initiative. It would have been thrown at them. But, had the Northern Democrats stood firm, Tilden would have been seated."

"You opposed the Electoral Commission?"

"I did, thoroughly. I thought it was a gambling game."

"And your opinion of redress now is—"

"Well, Hayes has given us of the South what we expected from Tilden. Therefore I say to our people that, having got what they want from Hayes, they should not now toss him back into the hands of Camron and Conkling for them to handle. Besides, I think that they agreed to stand by the game of chance, and in good faith ought to do so. His policy has made the South strong and peaceful. I expect to see the country governed by Southern men and influence largely, now that our troubles have been resumed, because we are more homogeneous than the people of the North. We have no Jacobism there. Men follow an issue more compactly, while at the North they are divided into factions, parties, and schisms. But I regard all this talk about North and South as out of place. We are of one country. I don't know any sectionalism, excepting as I am called upon to defend my own people."

OHIO APPORTIONMENT.

The New Arrangement of the Congressional Districts.

First and Second Districts—Hamilton county divided as now, with the Twentieth ward in the Second District.

Third—Butler, Montgomery and Warren.

Fourth—Clarke, Champaign, Greene, Logan and Union.

Fifth—Preble, Darke, Miami, Shelby, Auglaize and Mercer.

Sixth—Allen, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton and Henry.

Seventh—Lucas, Wood, Hancock, Ottawa and Sandusky.

Eighth—Crawford, Seneca, Wyandot, Hardin, Marion and Morrow.

Ninth—Fayette, Franklin, Delaware, Madison and Pickaway.

Tenth—Fairfield, Gallia, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton.

Eleventh—Brown, Clermont, Adams, Clinton and Highland.

Twelfth—Jackson, Lawrence, Pipe, Ross and Scioto.

Thirteenth—Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Athens and Washington.

Fourteenth—Guernsey, Licking, Muskingum and Perry.

Fifteenth—Richland, Knox, Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas.

Sixteenth—Ashland, Wayne, Portage and Stark.

Seventeenth—Erie, Huron, Lorain, Medina and Summit.

Eighteenth—Carroll, Columbiana, Belmont, Jefferson and Harrison.

Nineteenth—Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull and Mahoning.

Twentieth—Cuyahoga.

The Florida Investigation.

[From the Boston Post.]

Were the friends of Mr. Hayes ignorant of the fraud, they would join in the demand that the astounding self-accusations of those perjurers who made him President should be investigated, and, if possible, disproved. But they do no such thing. They retort with childish accusations against Mr. Tilden, and keep up a continual howl about the inviolability of Mr. Hayes' title, whatever may be proved against him. The matter of the title comes in later. No one wants to disturb President Hayes. His own conscience must work a sufficient revenge upon him for the wrong of which he enjoys the profit.

Gibson of the Sun.

[Washington Post.]

It may not be improper to remark at this stage of affairs that Mr. A. M. Gibson is entitled to no small measure of gratitude at the hands of the American people for his indefatigable labors, in bringing out and getting into cognizable shape the facts concerning the great electoral fraud. Mr. Gibson is not a pretentious man, but as this great case develops into history, his labors for the exposure of the crime will appear in a light but little short of the wonderful.

WASHINGTON.

Opinions Relative to the Coming Investigation.

Great Interest Manifested in Pennsylvania's Democratic Convention.

The Pennsylvania Delegation Would Like to Attend but Cannot Get a Pair.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1878.—The proceedings in the House on Saturday were tame in comparison to those of the day previous, when the Florida resolution was pushed through. The members came in slowly, the stress and excitement of the five days dead-lock had told on many of them. As to the effect and intention of the movers of the resolution I inquired considerably.

VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN ON POTTER'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Wallace thought there was more of a determination to make a record against the whole fraudulent transaction than a desire to go into any disturbing process, and came over early to inquire the intentions of the committee.

Speaker Randall being charged with the duty of appointing the committee said he would give Mr. Potter any kind of a committee he wanted to facilitate the examination, and does not seem to dread the result or fear any bad effects to the party from the agitation.

Mr. Clymer said the appointment of Clarkson N. Potter as Chairman of the Investigating Committee was one of the very best evidences in the world that it would act with great caution. Potter is a man of large means, is interested in mills and other property, sensitive to the slighest jar in the stability of government. He is no particular friend of Tilden's, either. Tilden laid his heavy hand on him (Potter) when he had him slaughtered, when a candidate for Governor of New York, and Potter is not the man to raise an inquiry merely to galvanize Tilden's chances for 1880.

WHERE INVESTIGATION WILL BE MADE.

The committee will not go South, but do all their work in Washington. This was the advice of Messrs. Stenger, Clymer, Turney, Collins and other members of the Pennsylvania delegation, as well as that of the Senator (Wallace.)

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The second man on the committee will be Morrison of Illinois, one of the slowest and most conservative men in the House.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, will be next. Himself a soldier in the Union army, he is not likely to do anything to destroy that for which he dared death to save.

Proctor Knott will likely be third. He is taken because he is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and can frame the record for everlasting.

Gen. Williams of Michigan, will be the next Democrat. General Williams is a graduate of Yale, was a Colonel in the Mexican war and was appointed Brigadier-General by Lincoln in 1861, and commanded the Twelfth Corps in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg and was with Sherman in his march to the sea.

Now let the Senate

INVESTIGATE FRAUDS IN OTHER STATES.

The Republicans have yowled so much about an investigation in South Carolina and the other States, let them try it now in the Senate. They have the majority there and it would be a right good sight to see Juniatta Patterson move to investigate the South Carolina elections, and pry into the secret moves in the Palmetto State.

The Pennsylvania delegation are on the anxious bench. Clymer and Stenger and Collins desire very much to be present at the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, but they cannot get a "pair" on the tariff and must stay. Clymer as President of the House caucus had to act the part of the English "whip" and bring the laggards up on roll call.

THE TARIFF.

The motion to suspend the rules is taken in regular order of applicants put down on a list on the Speaker's desk and is not allowed to any one who can first make it. It is now Stenger's turn to move for a suspension, and he has a resolution declaring it inexpedient to interfere with the tariff at the present time and all hands want to be on deck to vote for it.

In looking over the hall of the House many changes can be noticed in the location of members. To one not familiar with the customary courtesies of party, the free and easy manner in which the opposites mingle would look strange. On Saturday Ben Butler and Hewitt moved around arm in arm, Proctor Knott and Charley Foster of Ohio, go together. Here "the incensed points of mighty opposites" seems to disappear, the day after a legislative struggle. Harry White talks with Hewitt and then I spied the Chief Justice of the United States Court, Morrison R. Waite, at the front door. He is looking for some one. It proves to be Clymer. Hiester hurries back to the door and the two of them have a long talk. I thought maybe it was on the Florida business, but I met Clymer at the depot and he told me that the Chief Justice and himself were Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and as they had that day elected a successor to Prof. Henry, deceased, the Chief Justice was anxious before he left on his Southern circuit to have the appropriation for the museum addition looked after.

MUCH INTEREST FELT IN PENNSYLVANIA'S DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Clymer cannot go out to the Convention, but says he expects to travel the State for whoever is nominated. There is much interest manifested here as to its action. Nearly all the leading papers in the East have sent good men to take notes on it. Carroll will be in Pittsburgh for the N. Y. *Times*, and Francis W. Halsey for the *Tribune*. Gibson will go over for the *Sun*. The *Herald* man has been in Pittsburgh some days and is writing up the opinions of the iron men on the tariff. The *Tribune* man, Halsey will return to New York via the oil regions, noting the strength and intentions of the free pipe element. He has already done the Luzerne labor region. News from this end of the line will not be of much interest to you for the next few days.

J. C. B.

[By Associated Press.]

COLLAPSE OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senor Zamacona, Mexican Minister, says that his advices from Mexico show the revolutionists to have utterly failed and have no support whatever in any of the States of that Republic.

A BOOST FOR SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The *Evening Star* has an elaborate article on the resumption of specie payments, and it is believed to have the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is said there can be nothing in the way of the Secretary having in the Treasury next January the amount of coin for resuming he has calculated on, namely, $205,000,000. With this amount, he can, without difficulty redeem the then outstanding $237,000,000 in greenbacks. The Secretary does not anticipate that he will be called upon to redeem more than $102,000,000, but is securing coin to meet any emergency. It is thought that greenbacks being redeemed in gold or silver will be preferred by the people to bulk coin. The only thing that keeps gold above par is likely the fact that customs duties are payable alone in this coin, and the chances are that the passage of a bill making greenbacks receivable for such duties will cause the slight premium to disappear. Imports are larger than exports, making the balance of trade in our favor yearly. Gold payments by the Government for interest on bonds is about $90,000,000, which is more than covered by receipts from customs, which are not calculated for use in resumption.

National banks will also have to resume. Their total circulation is about $299,240,475; deposits, $661,575,577, making total liabilities about $960,816,052; total cash resources, including five per cent. redemption fund in the Treasury as required by law are about $550,201,055. Every dollar of their notes is secured by United States bonds to an amount of at least ten per cent. greater than the amount of notes outstanding. These bonds are of ready sale and can in ordinary course of business be easily converted into any kind of money. In banks other than national there are deposits of some $1,500,000,000. These are private and individual banks, however, and these liabilities are not in any way connected with the government.

Inequalities of English Justice.

[Mr. Francis Peek in Contemporary Review.]

A laborer who was recently convicted of deliberately picking up his child, a boy of eleven years, and throwing him upon a large fire, was sentenced by the Nottingham magistrate to one month's imprisonment at hard labor. At the Surrey Sessions, 1877, a man convicted of stealing a penny was sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. A man who kicked his stepdaughter, a girl of thirteen, into a condition of unconsciousness, inflicted upon her serious wounds, which resulted in a partial paralysis of one leg, received a sentence of four months' imprisonment. A poor woman, who pleaded guilty to stealing a sheet and some other articles, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. A woman who was convicted of knocking a child of a few months old, against the ground and the wall, the infant being licked up stunned and bleeding, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment—the magistrate adding severely that 'she might have killed the child.' About the same time a child of ten, who had picked a house-leek valued at four pence, was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labor. It should be said that the atrocity of this last sentence occasioned one of those spasms of indignation which English public sentiment now and then permits itself, and a part of the child's imprisonment was remitted. A man who had been convicted of throwing his wife down a flight of fourteen steps, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty shillings, or undergo an imprisonment of ten days; while a man who had received two shillings and six pence, knowing it to be stolen, was sentenced to penal servitude for fourteen years. Two men last November, convicted of killing a man from whom they had received no provocation, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor; while a man charged with stealing five silver spoons was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The Regular Army as a Police Force.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following reasons for an increase in the regular force of the United States:

We regard the army as a police maintained by the people of the States for their common protection. We will consent to call this body of armed and disciplined men a National Police, or an Inter-State Police, or any other kind of a police that Mr. Palmer and his qualmish friends will be satisfied with. It is no more disgraceful for the citizens of a State to call in the inter-State police for their protection than it is for them to confide the ordinary duties of arresting murderers, thieves and other evil-doers to a local police or a Sheriff's posse. Police are maintained because it is more convenient and economical to hire certain men for these duties than for each citizen to discharge them for himself. On the same principal, it is easier for the States to support an inter-State police, to be used in an emergency by any of them, than for each to maintain a separate standing army. The advantages of an inter-State police are: That it is adapted for service in any part of the Union, and costs no more for all the States than for one; that it is ready armed and disciplined, and that it is not likely to be disaffected by sympathy with local mobs. No one of the States cares to maintain an army, but all would like to have the assurance of protection which a sufficient force would give. The mere knowledge that such protection could be had would generally be sufficient. If it were known that the President could put anywhere from 2,000 to 25,000 troops in any State, on demand of State authorities, on twenty-four hours' notice, the Communist agitations would subside into insignificance. It would not be necessary to strike a blow against them. The army should be increased to meet possible demands of this kind. There should be men enough to garrison the forts, protect the frontiers, fight the Indians and Mexicans, and put down the Communist insurrections besides. That is why we said, increase the army to 50,000 men. We want regular troops not merely for ordinary army duties, but as a nucleus for the citizens to fight around in case Communist outbreaks should occur in several States at the same time, and as an assurance that when the local militia fraternize with rioters, as the Pittsburgh militia did, there will be other and better men to take their places. In such emergencies it is no more subversive of popular liberties for the Governor to call on the President for troops than to make a requisition on him for arms; and Mr Palmer, or any State-sovereignty apostle, who says it is, only shows that he has failed to study the Constitution which he has undertaken to expound and uphold.

Death in the Russian Army.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

According to a letter from Pera in the Cologne *Gazette* the ravages made by typhus in the Russian army seem to be almost as terrible as in the campaign of 1829. The deaths from this epidemic at Adrianople are at least 100 a day, and the mortality is but little less at Floria and other places where large masses of Russians are encamped. The drainage of Thrace is much in the same condition as it was when the Russians first appeared before Adrianople. The whole of the soil round the city exhales poisonous emanations, against which the natives have learned by long custom in some degree to protect themselves, but which rapidly carry off the Russian soldiers, indifferent as they are to hardship or the danger of death. The native has his prescribed course of life, he always dresses in warm clothing, lives moderately, and goes to bed soon after sunset, while his food and drink are those best adapted to resist fever. The Russian soldier, on the other hand, lives in Turkey as he does at St. Petersburg, and, although the army has suffered enormous losses from disease during the last month, no attempt is being made to introduce sanitary arrangements in the Russian camps.

KELLOGG'S IDEAS.

How the Louisiana Senator Comes Back at Evarts.

Kellogg's Plan of Ousting Mr. Hayes

According to the Washington *Post*, Senator Kellogg, in an interview with a reporter said:

"None of your people have stuck to the real point, the big thing, in this case."

"What is it, Mr. Kellogg," asked the reporter.

"Why, simply this: Upon the basis of Mr. Evarts' instructions to the commission which Mr. Hayes sent to Louisiana to dispossess Packard and set up Nicholls as Governor, Congress can oust Mr. Hayes at any time by mere joint or concurrent resolution whenever a majority of each House can be brought to vote that way."

"What is the analogy between the two cases."

"If you will get a copy of Mr. Evarts' instructions, you will see that he sets up the theory that whenever the Executive succession of a State is disputed, that is to say, when there are two claimants of the Gubernatorial office one or the other of whom is known to have been elected by the people, the dispute may be settled by the legislative body of the State, provided its legal status is unquestioned."

"Is that opinion good law?"

"I am not talking about that. I simply said it is the opinion of Mr. Evarts, delivered in his official capacity of Secretary of State, for the guidance of a body appointed by Mr. Hayes in his capacity of President, to adjust a disputed Gubernatorial succession in a State of this Union. Now, then, you will agree with me that an administration ought to be bound by its own constructions of law, would you not?"

"Does the administration or any member of it apprehend the possible application of its own doctrine to itself?"

"Oh, yes, Evarts fully understands the kicking powers of the legal gun he aimed at Packard. I talked with him about it, and he pointed out that possibility as distinctly as I have pointed it out to you. But he said no such thing would ever be attempted."

"Suppose Mr. Kellogg, that the next Congress should meet and organize with a clear working majority of Democrats in both branches, as it undoubtedly will do, what, under Mr. Evart's, construction of the law and Constitution would be the *modus operandi* of disposing of Mr. Hayes?"

"Similar to that by which Mr. Packard was dispossessed. The two Houses of Congress would pass a resolution declaring Mr. Tilden the lawful President. Then all bills passed would be sent to Mr. Tilden for executive approval. Messages would be received from him, and his nominations to office would be confirmed by the Senate, and Mr. Hayes would be utterly ignored. That was the way it was done in Louisiana, and if it was lawful and constitutional there it ought to be here."

"Suppose Hayes should resist?"

"Resist! How the —— would he resist? What would he resist with?"

"I give it up."

"So would Hayes."

"Do you suppose such a state of affairs will ever transpire?"

"Now, let's see about that, Mr. Hayes was elected by the vote of Louisiana, if he was elected at all. The returns that elected him also elected Packard. The Democrats disputed Packard's election on precisely the same grounds as those on which they now dispute the election of Hayes, so far as Louisiana is concerned. Then Mr. Hayes' Secretary of State furnished the Democrats with the law under which they proceed to oust Packard and install Nicholls. I held that at the time Packard was elected and so hold now. I also held that Hayes was elected. But Hayes through his Secretary of State, instructed the commission that the question as to who had been elected Governor must be adjudicated by the legislative body, if any could be found with an unquestioned right in law to hold their seats. This law, as I said before, if it be law at all, is organic, and hence as applicable to the Union as to a State, and Mr. Hayes and his friends will have no alternative but to submit to it if it should happen to be turned against them."

OVERTAKEN BY A BULLET.

Elopement of an Old Man of Seventy With a Girl of Twenty.

WALHALLA, C. H., S. C., May 18.—This little village was thrown into a furor of excitement to-day by a highly sensational elopement and the subsequent murder of one of the runaways.

For several months Col. John Budd, an old man upward of seventy years (in his younger days a prominent politician of Alabama), had been very devoted in his attentions to Miss Ida Bruhniell, a blooming and beautiful daughter of a well-to do farmer in this county, living about forty miles east of this village. Ida was only twenty, and had recently graduated at a Northern female seminary. The girl's father, who is a staunch old Democrat, objected to the attentions shown his daughter by her aged, but ardent admirer, more on account of his political faith than because of any objection in the disparity of the ages of the lovers or Budd's social position.

Night before last the lovers determined to consummate their happiness by an immediate marriage. To avoid the wrath of the girl's father Budd proposed an

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Rejects the Bill to Place Shields and Grant on the Retired List.

Army Appropriation Bill Discussed by the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate took up the bill relative to placing Gen. Shields and Gen Grant on the retired list, which, after considerable debate, was defeated—yeas, 20; Nays, 34, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Conover,	Mitchell,
Armstrong,	Dorsey,	Morgan,
Blaine,	Ferry,	Morrill,
Bruce,	Hill,	Paddock,
Burnside,	Ingalls,	Patterson,
Butler,	Kellogg,	Plumb,
Cameron, Pa.;	Lamar,	Sargent,
Cameron, Wis.;	McDonald,	Spencer,
Cockrell,	McMillan,	Voorhees,
Conkling,	Matthews,	Wisdom—20.

NAYS.

Bailey,	Grover,	Merrimon,
Barnum,	Harris,	Oglesby,
Bayard,	Hereford,	Randolph,
Beck,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Booth,	House,	Saunders,
Christiancy,	Johnston,	Teller,
Coke,	Jones, Fla.;	Thurman,
Davis, Ill.;	Kernan,	Wadleigh,
Dennis,	Kirkwood,	Whyte,
Eaton,	McCreery,	Withers—34.
Edmunds,	McPherson,	
Eustis,	Maxey,	

Mr. ANTHONY said he was paired with Mr Saulsbury. If that Senator was present, he (Anthony) would vote aye. He did not know how the Senator from Delaware (Saulsbury) would vote.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia and it was read at length. When the reading of the bill was concluded there were only fifteen or twenty Senators present.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened Mr. TELLER entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to place Gen. Shields on the retired list of the army was rejected.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, at 11:30, went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Springer in the Chair,) on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. HEWITT giving notice that at the conclusion of to day's session he would move to close all general debate upon the bill.

Mr. SPARKS, a member of the Appropriation Committee, supported the Army bill. The action of the committee to re-organize the army had been met with sensational rumors about an Indian uprising. There was no foundation for those rumors.

Mr. BANNING, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, spoke in advocacy of the bill. He referred to General Sherman's speech last summer (to the effect that without a regular army the Nation would be a mob) and to the report of the Secretary of War (as to the necessity of an army in maintaining peace and suppressing riots), and he expressed his decided dissent from those doctrines which would result, he said, in converting what is a government of the people into a government of force. He referred to the charge of dishonesty made against him by what he called Jay Gould's newspaper, and said that there were in this country two kinds of communists, composed of those who went to steal food and raiment, and the other composed of those, who, sitting in comfortable armchairs, steal railroads. This last class wanted the army to enable them to keep their ill-gotten gains, and it was necessary perhaps for them. Commands had come from the Administration. The Credit Mobilier, the Pacific Mail subsidy, the salary grab, and, above all, the theft of the Presidency had made men believe that there was no honesty left in the administration of affairs. It was these big communists who needed a large army to protect them.

Mr. CALDWELL said the bill before the House met his sincere approval, not merely because it would work a reduction of the army, but because it would effect a reduction of the burdens of the people. He dissented entirely from some views expressed in debate in regard to strikes and riots, and he held that when the strikes and riots of last summer occurred, if the Governor of President Hayes to respond, as he did, to the calls of the Governors of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

After a speech by Mr. BOONE in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the Committee rose.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

In the evening session, speeches were delivered by Messrs. Butler, Garfield and Bragg, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, was taken up and laid aside informally. Mr. Lamar then made a speech in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. He said that the whole amount of bonds to be issued could not exceed $32,000,000, and the whole amount of interest to be guaranteed by the Government could not exceed in round numbers $2,560,000 per annum. He argued that the Government would be secured for aid extended by a mortgage upon the entire road, by all the earnings of the road and by all dues from the Government for transportation of its mails, military supplies and troops.

He then spoke of objections to the bill, and said the single question before the Senate was whether the Government would expend $2,000,000 annually for the purpose of constructing this road, the value of which could not be measured in dollars. The amount asked was not half that appropriated annually for rivers and harbors.

It was not as much as the Government expended before the war for mail transportation alone to the Pacific coast, and that at a time when we had but 30,000,000 people, and the postal demands of the country were not what they are now. It was not a fair statement of the case to say the passage of this bill committed the Government to a great debt. Take the appropriations for the army for the next fifty years. Were they regarded now as a debt? They brought in no remuneration, but in the case of the railroad, the Government became a creditor of the road. The people of the South had already invested a million in the road and built four hundred and forty-five miles, but they were unable to build more. The Legislature of every State in the South had passed resolutions favoring Government aid in the construction of the road. He spoke of the labor troubles in the country and said what we needed was the inauguration of new enterprises to employ labor. In conclusion he appealed to the Senators from New England especially to support the measure as a work of National importance in the interest of the whole American people.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill providing a permanent government for the District of Columbia and, pending discussion adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARRISON offered the following as a question of privilege:

WHEREAS, A select committee of this House has been appointed to inquire into certain frauds alleged to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana in November, 1876, in connection with the returns of votes for electors for President and Vice President; and,

WHEREAS, It is charged that frauds of like character were committed at the same time in the States of Oregon and South Carolina; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be and it is hereby empowered to inquire into the same, if, in its opinion, the testimony thereon of a substantial character shall be presented to it; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, having counted electoral votes for President and Vice President, and it having been declared that Rutherford B. Hayes had received the highest number of votes for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler the highest number of votes for Vice President, it is not now in the power of Congress, nor is it the purpose of this House through said investigation to annul or to attempt to annul the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in the premises.

The point having been presented as to whether the resolution involved a question of privilege, the Speaker *pro tem.* (Sayler) submitted the question to the House. On a standing vote, both sides manifested a disinclination to take ground on either side, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted in yeas, 71; nays, 50. But few Republicans voted and not nearly all the Democrats. The members of the Select Committee who voted at all (Potter, Cobb, Cox (Ohio), Morrison and Stenger), voted in the affirmative.

The objection being made that no quorum had voted, Mr. HARRISON (amid a storm of calls not to) withdrew the resolution, stating he was not desirous of obstructing business.

Mr. WILSON then offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee to investigate electoral frauds in any State where it had probable cause to believe that such frauds were practiced.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) moved to refer the resolution to the Select Committee and demanded the previous question which was seconded, and then (apparently in consequence of a hint from Mr. Potter) Mr. COX offered to withdraw his motion. This, however, was objected to on the Republican side.

The motion to refer was defeated—yeas, 83; nays, 115. The resolution was then adopted without division.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF C. B. BRADFORD.

Mr. SPRINGER, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, submitted a report which he stated set forth ten articles of impeachment against C. B. Bradford, late Vice Consul General at Shanghai, China, and concluded with a resolution that he be impeached at the bar of the Senate. Inasmuch as two members of the committee (Dunnell and Bundy) had grave doubts as to whether Bradford was an impeachable officer, the committee recommended that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. So ordered.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Springer in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill, all general debate to close in one hour.

While endeavoring to have the latter order made, Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.), in answer to a question, stated he was in favor of adjourning June 10th.

Mr. SHERIDAN opposed the bill because he did not think it provides sufficient force for the protection of the Texas frontier. He had been puzzled to understand the arithmetical problem laid down by the gentleman from New York, that there could be more men brought into the field with an army of 20,000 men than with an army of 25,000 men. He tried to understand that problem, but unsuccessfully. He gave it up. (Laughter).

Mr. HEWITT remarked that the gentleman's failure to understand the proposition was not his (Hewitt's) fault.

Mr. SCHLEICHER—No; it is my weakness. I never was able to learn the game of "Thimble Rig." (Laughter.)

Mr. HEWITT intimated the figuring was not his, but had been done in the Adjutant General's office.

Mr. BRIDGES said he would hold Mexico responsible for depredations on the soil of Texas.

Mr. BANNING stated, under the new organizations, every infantry company must have seventy-three men, while at present there was not an infantry company which mustered fifty. The old law increased the force of infantry and cavalry companies and left artillery alone, and under its provisions there would be more muskets on the Texas frontier than there are at present.

Mr. THROCKMORTON moved to amend by making the limitation of the army 25,000 instead of 20,000 men.

Mr. FOSTER, member of the Committee on Appropriations, favored the amendment, and indulged in a little sarcasm at the expense of his own committee, saying it was perfectly apparent that if any reform was to creep into legislation it must come from that committee, because every other committee was utterly worthless in that respect. He confessed that the problem as stated by the gentleman from Texas (Schleicher) was as incomprehensible to him as to that gentleman. As to the suggestion of Mr. Hewitt that the expense of the army ought to be made proportionate to its expense in 1860, he asked why that gentleman and the Committee on Appropriations did not apply that rule to the House of Representatives, which cost to-day twice as much as in 1860, (leaving out the cost of printing.) He denied the claim of the Democratic side of the House as to the large saving of expenditures.

Mr. HEWITT said: Instead that claim was fully borne out by the figures, and the whole arithmetical problem which appeared so difficult to the gentlemen from Texas and Ohio (Schleicher and Foster), the American people who had the advantage of common school training would understand and appreciate the reduction of taxes by nearly fifty million dollars.

Mr. MILLS regretted that an army bill should be made to depend upon party politics.

LAST YEAR'S RIOTS.

Mr. DUSHANE deemed an army of 15,000 quite sufficient. The largest city of his own State (Louisville) had an experience last summer of a dangerous riot, but their own citizens had put it down, and if Pittsburgh had acted the same way there would be no necessity for calling on the Government. He did not impute these riots to the laboring classes, to the bone and sinew of the country, but to the Commune.

Mr. WRIGHT quoted the report of the Secretary of War in regard to the late labor troubles, and pronounced the doctrines set forth in that as monstrous. Was a State of the Union to be a province, to be subservient, protected and governed by a central power? God forbid that the day should ever come when it would be necessary for regular troops to be stationed near large cities to anticipate revolts and for the purpose of holding the people in terror. The place for the army was upon the frontier. In the name of the great State he represented, he would say Pennsylvania was able to protect her own people from invasions at all times and on all occasions.

Mr. ELLSWORTH—Why did you have them there last year?

Mr. WRIGHT—We did not want the army to come there. You sent the army against our will (Laughter) and did no good. They only excited the people (More jeers and laughter).

Mr. KEIFER opposed the reduction of the army.

Mr. CANNON favored a force of twenty-five thousand men. He was tired of having apologies made for the calling on Federal authorities to put down labor riots last summer. The people of Pennsylvania were excusive owners of that State, and when their militia could not be depended upon to put down the riots, the people for a thousand miles west of Pennsylvania, whose business was interfered with by these riots, sent up a universal cry of help when the call was made upon the President for troops.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked Mr. Bridges what he meant by talking of holding Mexico responsible for depredations.

Mr. BRIDGES—If Mexico did not prevent depredations he would have war declared, and then this country would get another slice of Mexico, and would go on getting slice after slice until the country had the whole of Mexico, as it ought to have.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Does the gentleman propose to get his slice of Mexico by exposing frontier settlers to murder?

Mr. BRIDGES—No, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Contemplating war, do you propose to finance the army?

Mr. BRIDGES—I am willing to have a sufficient force stationed on the Rio Grande frontier.

Mr. COBB denied the Governor of Indiana had, during the late riots, called upon the President for assistance, and no troops had been sent to Indianapolis to suppress the strikes. If they had been, a collision would have occurred at once, and much property would have been destroyed. He repeated that Governor Williams had not applied to the President for assistance.

Mr. KEIFER—What did he apply to him for?

Mr. COBB—He applied for nothing.

Mr. BAKER—He telegraphed the Secretary of War for assistance. The Executive he did not have the requisite legal knowledge to make a formal requisition.

Mr. COBB—The Governor of Indiana understands as well how to govern a State as the gentleman, or any of his friends.

Mr. GARFIELD thereupon sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following telegram:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26, 1877.

To the President of the United States:

In view of threatened domestic violence growing out of the railroad strike I request that authority be at once given the Commandant of the Arsenal to tender me all the aid possible in preserving public peace.

(Signed) JAMES D. WILLIAMS,
Governor of Indiana.

Mr. COBB said that did not contradict what he had said. It was simply an application for arms!

The Committee now rose and took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SOUTHARD, Chairman of the Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote, reported the bill on that subject, ordered printed and recommitted to be called for consideration on the 4th of June.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Butler for publication in the official advertiser of the United States, which shall contain all public advertisements, etc.

After a good deal of noisy discussion, and after various amendments, the bill passed—yeas, 109; nays, 77.

Mr. SPARKS made a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

MRS. MARY ANN BOOTH, widow of the late Junius Brutus Booth, has sold her farm near Belair, Md., containing one hundred and forty-eight acres, for $3,500. This is the farm upon which the great actor lived for a number of years, and where Edwin Booth was born.

One Live Tooth

is worth a dozen dead ones, and to secure the teeth from decay, it is only necessary to use the Fragrant Sozodont. The odor of this pure preparation is so delightful, that it is a luxury to apply it, and its beneficial effect upon the teeth is marvellous.

Unite your shattered China with Spalding's Glue. TTS

Attention! Farmers.

The attention of farmers is solicited to the Monitor Self-Dump Hay Rake now set up at warehouse of A. B. Smith & Co., No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny City, and where they are now receiving a large assortment of Mowers and Reapers, and other Agricultural Implements.

A LINGERING AND GENERALLY FATAL DISEASE often results from a severe cold left to take care of itself. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant on the first symptom of a cough or cold, and so avoid planting in the system the seeds of an incurable lung or throat complaint. WSM

Agricultural Implements.

We notice quite a rush at the warehouse of A. B. Smith & Co., No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny City, where the demand for the "Smith Mowers and Reapers" is constantly increasing. They are selling at low figures, to meet the demand of the times. Give them a call.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Gold opened at 100¾ and closed at 100¾. Borrowing rates flat to 3 per cent. Governments active and higher. Railroad bonds buoyant. State securities steady.

Stocks generally strong and higher, the special feature being an advance in Illinois Central of 2½ per cent. Western Union was in good demand on an increase in the earnings of $41,000 for the first two weeks of May, and granger shares were strong because of enormous receipts of grain at Chicago. The sudden advance in Illinois Central was caused by a rise in the stock at London. Wabash and Ohios were the only weak spots of the market. The latter declined on a report that the reorganization scheme was not likely to succeed. The earnings of the Northwest road increase $109,000 for the third week in May.

Transactions aggregated 46,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 3,000 Northwest common, 1,600 do. preferred, 2,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 do. preferred, 4,400 Lackawanna, 2,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Illinois Central, 9,000 Ohios, 5,000 Western Union and 3,000 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $180,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $85,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Sterling steady; long 485; short 487¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	108¾	5-20s, '65, new	104½
5-20s, '67.....	107¾	5-20s, '68.....	105¼
New 5s.	105½	New 4½s.....	104½
New 4 per cts.	101¼	Currency 6s....	126½
10-40s.....	107½	10-40s, coups..	107½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39	Tennessee new..	35
Virginia, new	25	Virginia, old....	27
Missouri 6s...	105½		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	82¾	Wabash.....	13½
Quicksilver....	16	C. C. C. & I....	27½
Do preferred.	30¾	N. J. Central..	22¼
Pacific Mail....	18½	Rock Island...108¾	
Mariposa.....	1	St. Paul.....	51⅜
Do preferred.	1¼	Do preferred.	77⅛
Adams Ex....102		Fort Wayne....	93¼
Fargo Express.	90½	Terre Haute....	1
American Ex..	48¾	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	46	C. & A.....	75
N. Y. Central..108½		Do preferred.	79
Erie.....	12¾	O. & M.....	8¼
Do preferred.	32	Del. & Lack...	55¾
Harlem.....147		A. & P. Tel. Co.	22¼
Mich. Central..	65	Mo. Pacific	1¾
Panama. 117		B. & Q.....	3
Union Pacific...	69¼	H. & St. Joe....	11¼
Lake Shore....	62¾	Central Pacific.	7⅞
Illinois Central	80¾	Union.....	7⅞
P. & C.....	82	Land Grants..	4⅞
N. W. C.....	103¾	Sinking Fund.	100¼
Do preferred.	72¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 23.—Consols for money 96⅝; account, 96 11-16; U. S. bonds 4½s, 105½; do. 6's, 108; new 5s, 107¾; 10-40s, 108¼; Erie, 12¾; preferred, 31; Illinois Central, 7⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 28¾.

PARIS, May 23.—Rentes 110f. 25c.

ANTWERP, May 23.—Refined petroleum 26.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton market quiet at 6⅝@6 5-16d with sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. American 3,300 bales. California white wheat average 10s 11d@11s 4; club 11s 1d@11s 9d; red western spring 9s 8d@10s 4d. winter 10s 3d@11s 4d. Flour—western canal 25s@25s 6. Corn—new western mixed 25s; old 27s 4@27s 8. Oats 3s 2d. Barley 3s 8d. Canadian Peas 35s 4. American Cloversead 40s@42s. Mess pork 43s. Beef—prime mess 78s. American lard 34s 3. Fine American cheese 57s. Bacon—long cut 24s; short cut 25s. Fine American tallow 37s 6. Spirits petroleum 7d; refined 9½d. Linseed oil 21s. Common rosin 5s; pale 12s. Turpentine 24½@24s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
May 22, 1878. }

The produce and commission business was fair to-day, and prices generally somewhat firmer, except in green stuffs and vegetables, which declined a trifle owing to heavy arrivals.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The butter market continues demoralized, the near by counties supplying the demand at very low figures. Receipts of eggs are diminishing, and the tendency is to higher prices. Apples are scarce and receipts light. Potatoes are also scarce and both the demand and prices are improving.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 00; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 11@12c; choice solid, 11@12c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 4@5c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 12@13c; choice new, 8@10c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 13c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 00.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 28@32c; mixed lots, 20@25c; peachblows from store, 35@40c; in bbls, $1 25. Sweet Jerseys per bbl, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 40@60c per pair; ducks, 30c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market continues very quiet. Oats particulary are dull, there being a heavy stock on hard. Wheat and corn are a little better, but not what grain merchants would like to see. Flour steady.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Amber and white $1 28@1 30; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 29@1 24; prime do $1 25@1 28.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 50@51c; high mixed, 47@49c; ear, prime yellow, 53@55c; mixed, 50@52c.

Oats—Prime white 31@32c; mixed 29@30c.

Rye—No. 1, 65@67c per bushel.

Barley—Nominal.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $6 25@6 50; prime red winter do, $5 75@6 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75.

CORNMEAL—58@62c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $11@11 50; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $14 50@15 50; seconds do., $16 00@16 50; middlings white do., $20 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the line of groceries there is a good business doing in coffees and sugars, with no change in prices. Provisions remains unchanged.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup...	45c
Fancy Rio...	20 @ c	Good do do ...	40c
Choice Rio..	19 @19½c	Good molasses.....	42c
Prime Rio....	@18½c	Black " ...	28c
Good Rio....	@17¾c	**Sugars.**	
Ordinary Rio	@17 c	Standard A..	@ 9¼c
Java.....	25¾@27½c	Off A.....	9 @ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C.....	8¾@ 9 c
Rio in papers	18 @21 c	Ref Yellows.	8 @ 8½c
Rio in bulk..	17 @21½c	Molasses do..	7¾@ 8 c
Java in pap'rs	27 @30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10¾c
Java in bulk.	27 @29 c	Crushed.....	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered....	@10½c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Granulated ..	@ 9½c
Gunpowder..	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	30c@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....	25c@ 75	Strictly prime...	45@ c
Oolong.....	30c@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong.....	25c@ 75	Fair.....	36 @ c
Rice.		**Soaps.**	
Choice Carolina	7 @7¼c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 00
Prime.....	@6¾c	N. S. Star, ₱ box	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Gloss.....	6¼@8 c	Gold do.....	4
Corn starch....	7¼@8¾c	Extra olive do.....	3
Sides (twists).	6¾c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ lb	9 c
Gloves.....	4½c	German mottled do	6¾c
Allspice.....	18@20 c	California, ₱ box..	4 25
Cassia.....	28@32 c	**Soda.**	
Nutmegs.....	1 00@1 05	Bi-carb in kgs.	3¾c
Pepper.....	18@16 c	Do as'ted pap's	5½c
Syrups.		Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Choice maple fv'rd.	48	Sol soda in kegs....	2 c
Prime "	47c	**Candles.**	
Choice sugar syrup.	48c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
		Stearine.....	10½@11c
		Mould.....	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb..	7¾@ 8¾	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₱ lb.....	7½
Shoulders, s. c.	5¾@	Do., 10 lbs, ₱ lb...	7¾
Bre'k'st bac.	8 @	Do., 1 and in t'rces.	8
Dried beef, do	11 @	" " ½ bbls	8¾
Beef tongues, sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" " bkts..	9
Bacon, ₱ lb.....	5	Do. in 2-lb tin pots.	10¾
B. short sides, do.	6¾	" 5-lb coffee do.	10¾
B. clear sides, do..	6½	" in 3-lb pails..	10¾
Mess pork.....	10 25	" 5-lb " ..	10¾
		" 5-lb " ..	10
		Ham sausage.....	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $1 10@1 80; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries, $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes, $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 25; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb. 6@8c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 5@6c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $11 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 40; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 65; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valenties, 8½c ₱ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10½c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Macaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 6c. Oranges, per case, $9@10. Lemons—Malaga, $5 00@5 75. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62½65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@30c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ₱ lb, 4@4¼c, cotton, mixed, 2½@2¾c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton dull at 11 1-16@11 3-16; futures steady. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 9,500 bbls; No. 2, $2 75@3 60; superfine western and State $4 00@4 40; common to good $4 50@4 80; good to choice $4 85@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; St. Louis $4 65@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 50@8 25; extra Ohio $4 70@6 00. Rye flour dull at $3 00@4 65. Cornmeal steady at $2 35@2 60. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 366,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 16; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 18; No. 1 spring $1 19@1 21; No. 2 red winter $1 22½. No. 2 amber $1 19; No. 1 white $1 28@1 29; No. 1 red winter $1 25; No. 2 northwestern May $1 16@1 19¾. Rye quiet and heavy; western 69@71c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 220,000; steamer 49¾@50c; No. 2, 50¾@51c; high mixed 50¼c; white western 51c; No. 2 May 50¾@50¾c. Oats quiet receipts, 125,000 bushels; western mixed 31@31½c; white western, 31½@33¼c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@7¾c; prime, 7¾c; refined quiet at 9@9¾c. Molasses—New Orleans 27@48c. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet but steady; refined 11¾c; cases 14½@15½c; crude 7¼c. Tallow 7c. Rosin 45c. Turpentine 29@29½c. Eggs steady; western, 12@12½c. Leather dull and heavy; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 20 3¼21c. common do. 19@21c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 30@48c: pulled 18@40c; unwashed 18@28c. Mess pork dull at $8 50@8 75. Beef quiet and unchanged; western long clear middles dull and heavy at 4¾@4¾c. Lard—prime steam dull and heavy at $6 70@6 75. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 06@106½. Metals quiet and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Flour dull, and unchanged spring extras $4 40@5 00, western extras $4 30@5 25; Minnesota extras $4 50@6 00; patents $6 00@9 00; superfines $2 50@3 75; winter extras $5 00@6 25. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 07 bid cash $1 07@1 07¼ May; $1 02⅞ June; 98⅝@99¾c July; No. 3, 97c; rejected 97c. Corn active and a shade higher at 39¼c cash; 39½c bid May; 38½c June; 38¾c July; rejected 37c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 24¾@24¾c cash; 24½@24¾c bid June and July. Rye steady and unchanged at 56½c. Barley firmer at 48c. Pork fairly active and a shade higher at $7 70 cash; $7 67½@7 70 June; $7 35@7 87 July; $8 05@8 07½ August. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates at $6 47½ cash; $6 47½@6 50 June; $6 52½@6 55 July; $6 57½@6 60 August. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; 3¾c, 4¾c, 4½c. Alcohol firmer $1 33@1 35½. Whisky sold at $1 04. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 1½@2c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 99,000 bushels; corn, 244,000 bushels; oats, 362,000 bushels; rye, 9,500 bushels; barley 4,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour: 8,500 barrels; wheat, 63,000 bushels; corn, 362,000 bushels; oats, 69,000 bushels; rye, 1,700 bushels; barley, 1,400 bushels.

Close—Wheat active, firm and higher at $1 08¾ May; $1 03½ June; $1 00¾ July. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 39½c May; 38½@38¾c June; 38¾c July. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 25c May; 24¾@24¾c June; 24¾c July. Pork higher at $7 80 June; $7 97½ July; $8 12 August. Lard—$7 47½ June; $7 52½ July; $7 60 August.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Cotton steady at 10¾c. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and lower; red $1 05@1 12. Corn dull and easier at 41c. Oats steady and unchanged at 28@31c. Rye dull at 59@61c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork—demand active; sales at $8 00@8 05. Lard steaday and in fair demand; current make $6 40; kettle $7 00@7 50. Bulkmeats firmer at $3 50@4 62½ and $4 40@4 62½. Bacon in good demand at $4 00@4 12½, $5 00@5 12½ and $5 37½@5 50. Whisky firmer at $1 03. Butter dull nominally unchanged; fancy creamery 18@20c; choice Western Reserve 11@12½c; choice Central Ohio 8@11c. Linseed oil steady at 57@60c. Hogs steady; fair demand for good light; quiet for heavy; common $2 50@2 90; light $2 95@3 15; packing $3 00@3 15; butchers' $3 15@3 20; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 875 head.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 10½c for middlings. Flour a little firmer and demand very light; fancy $5 50@5 00; choice $5 00@5 25, family $4 85@5 00; XXX $4 60@4 75. Wheat firmer and 1@2c higher; No. 3 red $1 05@1 05¼ cash; $1 05¾@1 06 June; $1 05¾@ April and July; No. 4, $1 00. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 36c cash; 36½c bid June; 38¼c July. Oats inactive and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 24½@24¾c cash; 25c bid June; 25¼c July. Rye dull at 54@54½. Whisky steady at $1 05. Pork lower at $8 25 cash; $8 15 bid June; dry salt meats nominal; nothing doing. Bacon very dull; shoulders at $4 35; short rib $5 00; slicit clear $5 15@5 20. Lard dull at $1 06. Receipts—Wheat, 4,300 bushels; corn, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat,